THE

BELFAST MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 30.] JANUARY 31, 1811. [Vol. 6.

CAMB. UNIVERSITY 1870 LAW COLL.

COMMUNICATIONS ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

ON IRISH TIMBER.

THE traveller who has had an opportunity of viewing the productions of nature in various regions, must be struck with the contrast between the wonderful luxuriance of Tropical vegetation, and that which takes place after passing the boundaries of the temperate zones. Adamnson found on the banks of the Senegal, several trees from 65 to 78 feet in circumference, and braving the tremendous convulsions of a thousand years; the great chesnut of Mount Etna, whose trunk of 204 feet in circumference, and ample shade, seems placed on the confines of ice and flame, in order to exhibit the various powers of nature. To these we may oppose the dwarf willow, with a stem of only two or three inches the only woody species of plant hitherto discovered in the inhospitable regions of Spitzbergen.

In England a sweet chesnut has grown in Hertfordshire, to 42 feet in circumference, and another at Trotworth, in Glocestershire to 44 feet 4 inches. The Cowthrope oak, near Wetherby, Yorkshire, to 48 feet; Boddington oak, in the vale of Glocester, to 42 feet, and another at Broomfield Park, in the year 1764, measured 68 feet in girt.

And notwithstanding the many arguments which have been advanced to the contrary, the following instances seem to prove satisfactorily, that Ireland is capable of producing large timber. In the year 1793, there was cut down on the estate of Wm. Hoey, esq. at Dunganstown, three chesnuts, one of which measured 16 feet 6 inches, another 15 feet, and a third 14 feet 3 inches in girt; the length of one was 24 feet, and the other 30. At Portmore Park, on the shore of Lough Neagh, in the county of Antrim, there was an oak growing within the memory of some persons yet alive, that may stand in comparison with the before-mentioned celebrated trees of England. The trunk of this tree was 42 feet girt, and 25 feet long to the first branch, one of the branches made into an Axletree for a bleach-mill, sold at £9. the remainder of the tops nearly built a lighter, called the Royal Oak, which carried 40 tons; this was sold for £30. oak timber at that time sold for 1s. 6d. per foot. Our correspondent informs us the timber brought £97. but the bark being sold with other bark of the park, what it brought is not exactly known. Were more instances necessary to prove that the climate of Ireland seems peculiarly favourable to the growth of large timber, it would be easy to produce them. Our country has been long famous for the solidity and strength of its oak; we need not therefore travel abroad for this useful tree, our own woods produce in the greatest abundance the best kind of seed; but

few people are aware that there are three kinds of oak, indigenous to the soil, and that the fame of Irish oak timber depends altogether on that of the best quality being the most common, the first and best, Quercus Robur, Mart Flo. Rust. t. 10. is characterized by the acorns, sitting on long stalks, and the leaves close to the branches; this is well known in the British dock-yards, and bears the highest price. The second, Quercus sessiliflora Mart. Flo. Rust. t. 11. is the quickest growing tree, has coarse grained timber of little value, and is characterized by the acorns sitting close to the branches, and large leaves or stalks. The third Durmast Oak, Mart. Flo. Rustica t. 12. is a small crooked growing tree, a variety of the last; and reckoned on account of its small size and crooked timber of little value.

Let any one look at plantations made some years, and wherever the trees have met a soil suitable to their roots, he will find they have exceeded the expectations of the planter, and promise to give a good profit for the land and expenses; indeed it appears that the most powerful cause against the growth of large timber, is the desire for converting every tree into money, and if gentlemen would forego the present advantage, and not be so often persuaded to cut trees before they had attained their full size, a succeeding generation might have the pleasure of seeing our country adorned with as large trees as most others. Before a tree is doomed to fall, the owner should calculate whether it is improving, has attained its highest perfection, or is going to decay. The first is as plainly shown by abundance of large leaves, as good health by a vigorous pulse in the human subject, while small leaves with rotting extremities to the branches, as clearly indicate its decline, and that it is only encumbring that ground on which a thriving progeny might arise. It has been determined that "great trees grow more timber in a year than small ones; for if a coat of one sixth of an inch is laid on all round, then the timber added to the body every year is its length multiplied by the thickness of the coat, and by the girth, and therefore the thicker the tree is, the more timber is added." "If profit be considered, a tree ought to be cut down and sold, when the annual increase in value by its growth, is less than the annual interest of the money it would sell for. This being admitted we have only to inquire into the annual increase in the value."

"Before I quit this subject, I must beg leave to take notice of another great evil which is of so much consequence to the public, as to deserve their utmost attention; which is that of cutting down the oaks in the spring of the year, at the time when the sap is flowing. This is done for the sake of the bark, which will then peel easily off, and for the sake of this, I think there is a law, whereby people are obliged to cut down their timber at this season. But by so doing, the timber is not half so durable as that which is felled in the winter, so that those ships, which have been built of this spring cut timber, have decayed more in seven or eight years, than others which were built with timber cut in winter, have done in twenty or thirty. And this our neighbours the French have experienced, and therefore have wisely ordered that the bark should be taken off the trees standing, at the proper time, but the trees are left to the next, and sometimes until the second winter before they are cut down; and the timber of these are found to be more durable and better for use, than that

of any trees which have not been peeled."

The Count de Buffon has determined by a series of experiments conducted with the greatest accuracy, that barking of trees standing, is attended with the most beneficial effects in augmenting the strength of timber.

A piece of a tree which had been barked standing, 14 feet 6 inches square, weighing 242lb. broke under 7940lb. A piece from a similar tree, but unbarked, and of the same dimensions, weighing 234lb. broke under 7320lb.

A similar piece of barked, weight 240lb. broke under 8362lb.

Its companion unbarked, weight 236lb. broke under 7385lb.

Two others of the same dimensions supposed the best timber, the barked, weighing 263lb. bore, before it broke, 9046lb. The unbarked piece, weighing 238lb. broke under 7500lb.

The above trials are sufficient to show that wood stripped of its bark, and dried standing, is always heavier, and considerably stronger, than wood kept in its bark.

That the sacrifice of the timber for the sake of the bark is totally unnecessary is also proved by the experiments of both Mr. Biggin and Mr. Davy.

Comparative scale of barks, by G. Biggin, esq.

Tanning principle (in grains) from half a pint of infusion.

Sumack	158
Huntingdon or Leicester willow ...	109
Oak cut in Spring	108
Smooth Oak	104
Spanish Chesnut	98
Ash	82
Hazel	79
Poplar	76
Mountain Ash	60
Horse Chesnut	30
Oak cut in Winter	30

See Phil. Tran. for 1799, p. 263.

By Mr. Davy's Experiments.

	Grains of Tannin.
An ounce of the white cortical layer of old Oak Bark ...	72
... ... Young Oak	77
... Spanish Chesnut	63
... Leicester Willow	79
An ounce of the whole bark of Oak	29
... ... Spanish Chesnut	21
... ... Leicester Willow	33
... ... Elm	13
... ... Sicilian Sumack	78
... ... Malaga Sumack	79
An ounce of Souchong Tea ...	48
... ... Green Tea ...	41

Phil. Tran. for 1803, p. 239.

T.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

Επι χοινικι μη καθιζε.

Sit not upon a Bushel.

THIS symbol, though rather more retired than its predecessor, yet promises no great difficulty in the investigation. In order to attain to this *moral* x, y—this thing yet unknown—let us proceed to consider that which is known. A bushel, then, is a vessel appointed for the measurement of certain goods, a purpose, from which in the establishment of the just economist it will not be diverted. In fact, the leading principle of a well regulated household is, that every thing be applied to its appropriate use, and to none other; where this useful principle is violated, we may naturally expect to find poverty the reigning mistress.

By extending the application of this principle, we have a precept, which we may profitably employ in the brief form of its symbol, "Apply every thing to its proper use." But, though this precept may have been conceived to originate in observations made within the limited sphere of a household, its application needs not to be limited there-

to: it might be applied to the great family of a kingdom, and, if enforced, might, nay, must, be found profitable. To pursue this very interesting, this solemnly important part of the subject, might lead to the displeasure of those, who would certainly be offended, and as certainly not *mended:* let us therefore confine our attention to the probable and possible, and endeavour to produce some beneficial effects on the minds of those, whom we can influence, through the mean of common sense.

Within the circle of our own little world, we may see many gross violations of this precept. What can be more glaring, more productive of ridicule, than a case, which any one may imagine for himself, and which will not seem beyond probability;—that of a man, who, having become almost an amphibious animal by long service at sea, at length forsakes that service, and, having secured reputation for riding the waves, would fain extend it, and grasps at the fame of a rider of horses. Under this generous impulse, he mounts, and most courageously surveys the roads. Emboldened by success, he trots, and aiming still higher,—"he will be a soldier,"—a soldier on horseback, though not able to see beyond his horse's ears—*a light horseman*, though rather too fat to be a running footman!!

A character, like this, presented with all its absurdities collected into one view, may seem beyond reality: but the accurate observer of mankind will allow it to be probable, a faithful sketch of what may be; and, if such characters are not more frequently noticed, the cause is, that the ridiculous is in general softened by a mixture of some valuable qualifications.

Of such a character, whether the misapplication of talent has arisen from bad advice of others, or ignorance in himself, it may be fairly said, "The bushel has been sat upon." Such a misapplication however leads but to absurdity and consequently exposes a man merely to ridicule.

More serious consequences must result, when this misapplication of talent, and misdirection of the mind takes place in the important pursuits in life. The process is obvious, and unhappily, of too frequent occurrence. A child exhibits some marks of sprightliness and docility: it is extolled by its parents and friends and is marked out for the lawn-sleeves, or the wool pack. When sent to school, he shows some quickness and application.* This, to experienced persons, a slender ground, strengthens expectation. By this time he has become possessed of a high opinion of his own qualifications: and can he entertain any doubt of them, when he has been so often informed of them by those most consummate judges, his aunts, perhaps, or his grand-mama?

In his course through the university, circumstances may place a moderate degree of fame within his reach, and contribute to build him up in the opinion of his own excellencies. One thing only is wanting to rivet the delusion for life, his commencing his career in the world among persons, whose studies have not lain in the same course with his, and whose judgments he conse-

---

*It is not meant here, that quickness and application are not promising symptoms in a boy: but that the *degree* of them which gives such hopes to fond parents and partial friends, and is so common among boys, does not warrant the very extravagant hopes it excites.

quently contemns. Obtaining here a temporary popularity, he becomes blown up with vanity. The partiality, natural to parents and friends, had secured to him constant forbearance in his boyish days: but these causes now no longer exist; he has pushed forward to secure admirers in the world; a degree of talent, that adorned by modesty would have commanded respect, obtains him respect for a while; but the gloss of novelty wears away; his applauders gradually lessen, and he wears away into insignificance. The evil however is done, the deep impression of his importance is not to be erased from his *own* mind, and the loss of popularity, which should be considered by him as a proof of error or deficiency in himself, is ascribed to want of discernment, or to envy in others.

From similar causes, many, who might have been useful in various departments of life, have been sent adrift on the world as starved poetasters, or hireling pamphleteers, exposed to the inevitable alternative of struggling on in penury, or of rubbing off all moral principle in the struggle. How justly worthy of pity we may conceive some of these victims to parental partiality to have been!! Had they been taught to appreciate their capacity justly, or had they been left to time and exertion to find their proper place in the scale of merit, they might have attained to respectability, or at least have escaped disappointment and contempt.

The consideration of—

> Quid ferre recusent,
> Quid valeant humeri—

a precept of nearly similar import with that contained in the Symbol, should be ever present to our minds, if we would avoid just ridicule and disgraceful miscarriage; we should each for ourselves, strive, to *apply the vessel to its proper use*; and parents should be led by a sense of duty, as well as the interest of the child to keep in view this precept in its training and destination.

This explanation of the Symbol appears to me obvious and natural: it may not seem so to others. That the various tastes of our readers may have some chance of being suited, the following opinions of different expositors are laid before them.—Lilius Gyraldus assumes the word Choenix, or bushel, to signify the quantity necessary for the consumption of one day, and infers the instruction of the precept to be, that a man is not to rest contented with having acquired what is needful for the present, but to extend his view to the future also. This he conceives to be well expressed in the figurative precept, which forbids sitting on the measure, as though it were to be applied no more to its proper use. Picus of Mirandula expounds it thus, that, measuring all things by our reason, we should order all our actions by rule and measure. In this he evidently supposes the measuring vessel to be an emblem of the reasoning part in man, and the perversion of it to improper uses will then aptly signify the abuse of the understanding.

Ὁμωροφιους χελιδονας μη εχε.

Keep not Swallows under thy Roof.

The coincidence of this precept with the popular superstition concerning swallows, would seem to warrant the idea, that the vulgar notion is but a misunderstood acceptance of the Pythagorean Symbol. The existence of the superstition at so great a distance of time from the delivery of the precept supposed to be its basis, will appear but a slight objection to those, who

consider, how strongly the minds of different and distant ages resemble each other in their weaknesses and vices. It is, in fact, the same mind operated on at different intervals by nearly similar causes; and the offspring of ignorance have been ever remarkable for a family-resemblance.

Hence, the same error has been noticed to lead men captive in places and ages the most remote, where no suspicion of tradition or direct instruction can be conceived: for instance, the sacrifices to Moloch noticed by the sacred historian in the early ages of the world, and the human sacrifices among the Mexicans, whose empire, according to a very reasonable supposition, could not have had existence many ages, before the period of its discovery. Besides, many errors are evidently traditionary, and the investigation of the many points of resemblance between the superstitious practices and opinions of elder times, and those which now prevail, would furnish no uninteresting object for pursuit.

In Hamlet, Horatio says of the Ghost—

....."Yet once, methought,
It lifted up its head, and did address
Itself to motion, like as it would speak:
But even then, the morning cock crew loud,
And at the sound, it shrunk in haste away,
And vanished from our sight—"

This *morning*-time is defined elsewhere to be—

"In the dead waist and middle of the night—"

The Ghost also in his converse with Hamlet, exclaims,

"But, soft! methinks I smell the morning air."

Let us now hear Anchises, who addresses his son in words, of which the preceding might almost seem a translation.

"Jamque vale; torquet medios nox humida cursus;
Et me sævus equis Oriens adflavit anhelis:
Dixerat, et tenues fugit, ceu fumus, in auras."

Some of those inventions of man, which have been engrafted on the religion of the Bible to its great deterioration, may perhaps find their origin also among the rites of paganism. The lustral water of the heathens may suggest one practise of the present day, and in Eneid, lib. 6. v. 736, &c. the prototype of another will probably be discovered.‡

In the Symbol now under consideration, the design is not so obvious as in the preceding ones. What are the most striking circumstances in the nature and habits of swallows? Their emigrations, and incessant change of place? Here then seems to be an allusion to men of unsteady minds, and fickle dispositions;—men, who flutter from place to place, having no attachment for their natal soil, feeling no preference, but as convenience or selfish interest decides: whose maxim is,—"Ubi bene, ibi patria." Admit not such men beneath thy roof; that is, form not close intimacies with them: for we

---

* —"And now farewell: moist night whirls her middle course, and the cruel east hath breathed upon me with his panting horses." He said, and, like vapour, fled into thin air.

‡ Shakespeare almost a translator again in Measure for Measure. Act 3. Sc. 1.

Ay but to die, and go we know not where —
—This sensible warm motion to become
A kneaded clod; "and the delighted spirit
To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice:"
To be imprisoned in the viewless winds,
And blown with restless violence round about
The pendant world—

must not suppose, that Pythagoras, who was a philanthropist, would enjoin a precept so inhospitable, as to shut the door on distress and want.

One characteristic of the persons, against whom this Symbol is conceived to warn, is that they wait not to be sought for; they present themselves unsolicited, and cross us in all our paths: they require not the wooing: they are forward and obtrusive, being totally unacquainted with the inseparable companion of merit, modesty.

The Symbol, thus understood, would be a useful impress on the mind of a young man, just about to take up his part on the stage of life. The characters, against which it warns, with their superficial qualities, catch his inexperienced eye; they advance close to him, and fill his whole field of vision, and consequently those, who will not come forward, because conscious that their worth demands a search, remain unperceived by him. What commonly results?—Disappointment necessarily. A little time suffices to wear off the superficial gilding, and the selfish worthless character appears beneath: hence, in the minds of the ardent and high-spirited a dangerous revulsion too frequently takes place: the heart, that expands with benevolent warmth to every being, now chilled in all its hopes, impetuously contracts, and will scarcely admit an individual to its embrace.

May not the caution, thus extracted from the Symbol, be profitably impressed on females—and on them more peculiarly?

The boy is generally familiarized from an early age, to intercourse and collision with his equals: his powers of discrimination are soon called into exercise, and consequently arrive at maturity at a comparatively early period. His pursuits after leaving school, are of the kind, which require a vigorous exercise of the mental powers. Hence it will necessarily result, that he will be found to possess above the female of equal natural talent, all that decided superiority, which experience and exercise confer.

The opposite to this will sketch the female's case. She dwells longer in the vale of retirement: when brought into public, she appears not without her matron-guide, from whom she departs only to be consigned to the more pleasing guidance of a husband. These circumstances are, of themselves, sufficient to enfeeble, or at least to retard the growth of intellect. Add to these the debasing effect of what is, by a misnomer, termed education—a course, which not merely enfeebles the understanding, but preverts its remains past hope, by fettering it with vanity, and the love of what is useless. No duties can be well performed but by the aid of reason, and, what duties are there so important, so interesting, so productive of public advantage, and private happiness, as those of the mother who prizes and watches over her jewels*, as she ought? And can a man of common sense expect those important, those sacred duties, to be well discharged by the fluttering empty thing forced into womanhood in the hot-house of a boarding-school? and is it consistent with good sense, or with the interest of man himself, to impress the ungenerous, absurd idea, that it is needless and improper for females to cultivate their understandings?

While the rational part of a female is thus left unimproved, *on principle*, there must be an incapacity of judg-

* In allusion to Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi.

ing accurately, and consequently a liableness to be hurried away by plausible appearances. Under such circumstances then, when the mother, wife, or daughter, forsakes her legitimate protector, and confines herself to infamy and a seducer, while we condemn them, we must not do so exclusively; those who have exposed them to the temptation unarmed, deserve their share of censure. The natural guardian and instructor should have taught the female mind to reason, and so have furnished a test, by which to discriminate between the fluttering inconstant tribe, supposed to be described in the Symbol, and those, who would prove safe guides and beloved companions through the journey of life.

Gyraldus, in *his* commentary, supposes the swallows to be false friends, who abound in the sun-shine and summer of prosperity, and disappear at the approach of the winter of adversity. To this interpretation it may however be objected, that the design of Pythagoras, in giving these Symbols, was to furnish his disciples with brief advices, by which they might be forearmed for any emergency; the Symbol, according to the interpretation of Gyraldus, is not a preceptive forewarning guide, it is a mere allegory, by which an idea is given, of what false friends are, but no rule laid down, by which they are to be discovered.

To the Editor of the Belfast Magazine.

SIR,

The following letter was written for a young friend, on his going abroad. As the admonitions it contains may be useful to other young men in similar situations, and even to young men in general, I send you a copy, conceiving that it might with propriety, find a place in the pages of your useful and interesting magazine,

I am &c. A. Z.

LETTER TO A YOUNG MAN GOING ABROAD.

MY DEAR WILLIAM,

YOUR mother, prompted by the tenderest affection and solicitude for your welfare and happiness, has requested me to write you a letter of friendly admonition, on the occasion of your going abroad. She conceives that a few hints respecting your future conduct, dictated, as you will believe them to be, by the purest motives, and the warmest desires for your future happiness, may make a lasting impression on your mind, and may assist to strengthen your virtuous resolutions, when you shall no longer enjoy the advice and instructions of your relatives and friends. I shall comply with her request, with the greatest pleasure: and trust that you will receive the following brief admonitions, with the same interest with which they are written, often meditate upon them, and lay them seriously to heart.

The mode of life on which you are about to enter, will probably, in a great measure, preclude you from enjoying the public services of religion. But independently of these, there are principles of piety, and duties of devotion, which no circumstances or situations should prevail with you to neglect.

Consider that from God you derive your being, and that on him you are continually dependant for all that you enjoy: that it is his pleasure, that you should be happy; and that of course, it is his will, that you should constantly love and obey him. Let, therefore, that Supreme Being, whose approbation is that alone which can confer true and

lasting happiness to the mind, be the object of your most fervent love, and constant adoration. Consider yourself as continually in his presence: and let the reflexion, that he knows, not only your most secret actions, but even the very thoughts of your heart, check every evil inclination, that may at any time arise in your mind. Be mindful to pray to him daily; not offering up merely the tribute of the lips, but the hallowed incense of a grateful and devoted heart. Confess your faults to him; implore his mercy and forgiveness, and pray, that he may enable you to avoid his displeasure, for all time to come. Pray that he may keep you from all evil; and may enable you, amid the trials and difficulties of life, to hold fast your integrity to the end; that so, you may at length obtain those divine rewards which none but those who serve him faithfully, can ever expect to enjoy.

Neglect not to read the Holy Scriptures, that great treasury of divine knowledge, from whose glorious discoveries, we derive all our hopes of future life and happiness. Let not the heavenly warnings, the gracious promises, and transporting prospects, which they disclose to the view of all good christians, ever be effaced from your mind. Meditation, on that high destination, to which, by the light of the christain revelation, you have been called, will animate everygood resolution, and will teach you to look, with a generous and holy scorn, on all the seducing vanities and debasing honours and enjoyments of a wicked world. A mind informed and influenced by the great truths of religion, will be a sure protection for you, amid the snares of life, and the source of inexpressible comfort to you, when you come to die.

A due reverence for that omnipresent and omniscient God, on whom you continually depend, will protect you from the odious and abominable crime of *profane swearing*.—You will probably meet with many examples to encourage you to indulge in this vice. But let a sense of religion ever influence your conduct. Consider too the total unprofitableness of the practice of profane swearing. Men gain by it neither reputation nor credit. On the contrary, it always sinks the character of those who are addicted to it, in the estimation of all the friends of true religion. Swearers are always less respected, and less depended on than those who speak the words of plain and simple truth. Add to this, the high impiety which there is in invoking on the most trivial occasions, and in the most irreverent manner, the awful majesty of heaven!

In your intercourse with the world, let truth, sincerity, and candour, the strictest justice, and the purest benevolence, influence your conduct. Integrity of heart and life will gain for you the confidence and esteem of all the wise and good, and will guide you in safety through numberless difficulties and dangers. The designing, the perfidious, and those who respect not truth nor virtue, except when they think it will serve their present interests, may prosper for a while: but sooner or later, they are ensnared in their own wicked devices, are covered with infamy, and sink into deserved abhorrence. To your *superiors*, youmust conduct yourself with unfeigned humility and respect; giving honour to whom honour is due; impressed with a proper sense of that deference and obedience, to which those above you are entitled. To your *inferiors*

you are to testify a generous and benevolent condescension; avoiding all harsh and overbearing language and conduct, and desiring, that they should treat you with a becoming respect, rather from a sense of your merit, than from a conviction of your superiority. To your *equals* you are to express the greatest openness, and frankness of demeanour, cultivating a courteous, obliging, and generous disposition, and avoiding all unsocial and unfriendly passions. Endeavour to secure the good opinion of all around you, by all the kind offices in your power:—yet be cautious whom you choose for your intimate companions, and confidential friends. Young minds are generous, open, and unsuspecting; and there is, therefore, the greater danger, that they will be ensnared by the craft of the designing and the profligate. Open your bosom only to friends, of well-known integrity, and tried fidelity. Avoid the society of all those who laugh at religion, and who presume to think lightly of crimes, which virtue teaches us to abhor: and on the contrary, cultivate the friendship of those whom by experience, you find to be friends of piety and true goodness. Should any attempt to seduce you from virtue, shun them as you would do a pestilence. If you lend an ear to their alluring words, you may imbibe that contageous poison, which will infect your whole moral frame, and blast your character and happiness for ever!

Nothing contributes so much to soften the manners, and sweeten the dispositions of young men, as the society and conversation of the virtuous and amiable of the female sex. I may even add, with truth, that these tend, in no inconsiderable degree, to inspire the youthful mind with a love of virtue: for we cannot admire virtue and benevolence in their loveliest form, and be enamoured of their charms, without abhorring vice, in one of the most odious forms in which it can present itself to our view. Neglect not, therefore, as you may enjoy opportunity, to cultivate the acquaintance of virtuous and amiable females. You will find among such, a delicacy of sentiment, a refinement of manners, a degree of purity of mind, and of real goodness, which can rarely be found in the other sex. But while this improvement of manners and disposition may be naturally expected from the society of virtuous and amiable females, what depravation of character, what debasement of mind may not be expected from the society of the profligate of the female sex! As you value purity of heart, the dignity of your immortal nature, which should aspire after immensely higher and nobler objects than what the sensualist can boast of, and especially your peace with heaven, resist the allurements of criminal pleasure. Suffer not the enticing words, or ensnaring example of any with whom you may at any time be unfortunately connected, to put you off your guard, even for a moment, so as to seduce you from virtue, even in the smallest degree. For should you yield, in one instance, what protection shall you be able to find, either from your own mind, or from heaven, against the seducing influence of any subsequent impulse: and how can you say, that the demon of criminal pleasure may not afterwards so completely prevail over you, as to hurry you forward to the utmost excess; so as, at length, to involve you in the lowest depths of moral degradation.

I express myself, my dear William, thus particularly, not because I entertain the most distant suspicion

of the purity of your mind, or the strength of your good resolutions, but because you will find, on your becoming further acquainted with the world, that many young men, otherwise well disposed, entertain most erroneous and destructive opinions on this subject. As an humble minister of the pure and holy religion of the Blessed Jesus, and anxious to guard you against all false impressions, I therefore declare that christianity will not permit, but on the contrary, condemns, in the strongest terms, many of those indulgencies which are sanctioned by the corrupt maxims of a licentious age. Beware, therefore, of yielding to the influence of those maxims, as you value purity of heart, the dignity of your nature, and your final salvation.

Another vice against which it behoves you scrupulously to guard, is *excess in drink*. Looking around you, you will perceive that many young men, with every prospect of doing well in this world, have been entirely ruined by this vice. It is the source of almost every evil, that can attach to human nature. It undermines the frame of the bodily constitution, and clothes the vigour of youth, with the decripitude of old age. It disorders the whole system; destroys the tone of every organ; palsies every nerve. Hence the attack of resistless disease—the convulsed frame—premature death!—But the intoxicating draught invades also our more precious, our spiritual and immortal part. Nor does it destroy only that divine principle of *intellect*, which is implanted in the human soul: it blunts also the *moral* feelings; and prepares the way for every vice.—Would you then preserve a sound constitution, a clear judgment, and a heart alive to every good moral emotion?—would you discharge the duties of your profession, with that skill, activity and vigour, which they require?—dash from your hand the cup of intemperance. Let those riot, who think not of that Divine Being, to whom they must give an account of the talents entrusted to them: you have a better sense of religion and duty. Your mind is so impressed with a sense of the necessity of acting well the part alloted to you in life, that you will beware of suffering the poisoned chalice of intemperance to approach your lips.

Another thing, to which young men are particularly exposed, and against which I most anxiously wish to guard you, is *duelling*. Men regardless of religion, and the smile of an approving heaven, have impiously exalted what they falsely term the laws of *honour*, above the laws of *God*: and have taught, that men may innocently attempt to destroy one another, in single combat. We daily hear specious apologies made to justify, or excuse this practice: and it is alledged, that men are under a sort of necessity of fighting duels, as they would avoid disgrace and shame. It may be worth remarking to you, that duelling is positively discountenanced by the XIX article of war. But it is prohibited also by an infinitely higher and more venerable authority than that of human legislators: God has said, "thou shalt not kill," and "thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself," and does not the duellist break both these commandments? And how awful the thought! to be the means of sending a fellow creature, guilty of no crime that merited death, suddenly to appear at the bar of an offended judge! How terrible also the idea, to end thus that period of trial, and that day of grace which heaven has granted us to make preparation for eternity! Is it after parting with

life, in a manner contrary to the law of God, that we shall hope to see his face in mercy? Should any urge the custom of the age, and the established forms of a fashionable life, as warranting the practice; I ask whether we are to fear and obey *man* rather than God? and, I trust, my dear Sir, that a sense of religion, and a regard to your prospects for eternity, will with you prevail over the corrupt maxims and wicked practices of a degenerate world.

Young men are frequently too passionate, too warm in argument, and rash in their expressions. By intemperate warmth and unguarded language, they frequently involve themselves in very unpleasant disputes with one another. Your good sense and discretion will teach you to express your sentiments with modesty, coolness and consideration; and to be very cautious in speaking of the character and conduct of those around you. Avoid giving offence, as much as possible; and you will seldom be exposed to receive offence from others. A peaceable disposition, united to a spirit of moderation, will alike protect you from the charge of having done injury to those around you, and from the unpleasant thought of having received injury from them.

I shall conclude this letter by recommending in general terms, habits of industry, diligence, and application. Endeavour to excel in the discharge of every duty required of you. Great men have obtained the laurels of renown, only by indefatigable exertions. Let them be your example, and you may in time hope to reap a similar reward. Yet while you look to the rewards of merit in this world, suffer not your views to be bounded by the present scene of things. Ever consider yourself as intended for glory, honor, and immortality: and therefore, while you ardently pant after the prize of earthly renown, above all things study to secure that eternal prize, and that crown of glory, which shall never fade away.

May God Almighty ever bless you, preserve you from all the real ills of this life, and make you, at length, partaker of the happiness of that better life, which is yet to come, is the earnest prayer of

Your affectionate, and faithful, &c.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

NINTH REPORT FROM THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

Continued from vol. 3, p. 409.

PRESENT STATE OF THE SCHOOLS.

Drogheda.

IT appeared from the examination of the Rev. Charles Crawford, taken on the 12th of July 1807, that he had been appointed master of that school in 1789, previous to which time he stated the number of scholars to have been about eighty, of whom about forty were boarders with the master, twenty with the usher, and the rest were day scholars, six or eight of whom were free. At the time of his examination, there were but thirty-two boys in the school, of whom eight were boarders and the rest day scholars, five of them free. His salary as master was one hundred pounds per annum, in addition to which he had for some years after his appointment (as had also his predecessor) received one hundred and fifty pounds per annum for the payment of two assistants at his discretion. There had been also an usher appointed by the governors with a salary of

sixty pounds per annum, and an house fit for the reception of boarders. It appeared however, that in consequence of the great diminution of the number of his scholars, the governors had for the two last years discontinued the appointment of the usher, and had allowed the master only fifty pounds for an assistant; and since that time the school having continued to fall off, they have dismissed Mr. Crawford from his employment (with an annuity however of sixty pounds per annum) and appointed the Rev. Lance ot Dowdall in his place. On the 9th of May 1809, Mr. (now Doctor) Dowdall appeared at our board, and stated to us, that since his appointment in 1807, the number of scholars had increased from little more than twenty (one f whom only was a boarder) to ninety-eight, of whom sixty-six were boarders and the rest day scholars. His salary as master continues one hundred pounds per annum, which (as he stated and we are of opinion) is scarcely adequate to the situation, considering that he is to keep the school-house in repair, and that there is no land annexed to the endowment; he pays ten guineas per acre for ground near the town, which he must take for keeping milch cows. The governors however have made him a liberal allowance for putting the whole of the buildings into complete repair; they have also re-established a head usher with a salary of one hundred pounds per annum, and repaired his house; and appointed a second assistant at eighty pounds per annum, who resides in the master's house. Mr. Dowdall pays a third classical assistant thirty guineas per annum, who also resides in his house. Sixty pounds per annum to a French teacher, and eighty pounds per annum to a writing master and English assistant.

The situation of this school is extremely favourable to its becoming a flourishing seminary, as it formerly has been, and is likely to be again under the conduct of the present master, who appears deserving of every encouragement. The School-house is spacious, and will accommodate one hundred boarders. The usher's house is also a very good one, and fit for the reception of thirty boys. The school and play-ground are well adapted for those numbers, the former being sixty feet in length and thirty in breadth, with a room over it for the head master's scholars, and the latter consisting of near three roods. On the whole we have much satisfaction in reporting the improved condition of this school, and in expressing our hopes that it will soon recover and long maintain its former character and celebrity.

Galway School.

The Rev. Thomas Canham Wade, at his examination before the board on the 16th of January 1807, stated that he was appointed master of this school in December 1801, at the salary of one hundred pounds per annum, with the addition of a farm of thirty-three acres about a mile from the town, which he lets at four pounds per acre, (besides a field of three acres nearer the town allowed him by the governors for grazing) the whole subject to a head rent to the governors of seventeen pounds seven shillings per annum. He is also allowed to let the lower part of the school-house, which is situate in the high-street of Galway, for shops, the rent of which amounted at that time to ninety-six pounds fourteen shillings and sixpence; his appointments therefore may be estimated at more than three hundred and twenty pounds per annum. There is an usher appointed by the gover-

nors at twenty pounds per annum. The master is obliged to keep the house in repair, but it was put into complete order on his appointment at the expense of the governors.—It was stated by him to be capable of accommodating sixteen boarders, but he never had more than one. The number of scholars then in his school was thirty-one, of whom fourteen were instructed in classics by the usher, to whom he allowed the profits of their tuition, viz. four guineas per annum; the rest were English scholars, and taught also by the usher on the same terms, except in writing and accounts, in which the master instructed all the boys himself without any extra charge. Since his examination it appears, that the usher has resigned, and another been appointed by the governors. Whether from that circumstance, or from the master having paid more attention to classical instruction, the number of classical scholars appears by the last return to the governors (which is or ought to be made annually by all the masters) to have encreased considerably. But the situation of the school, in one of the closest and most thronged streets, surrounded by shops, and without any playground, is most unfavourable for boarders, even if the house could properly accommodate them. And having been so represented to the governors by one of their body, who had visited it the year 1806, it has been resolved to erect a new school and school-house at a small distance from the town, on ground belonging to the governors, which was ordered to be inclosed for the purpose this summer. The present high price of timber has probably been the reason that no further steps have been taken for carrying this very desirable scheme into execution.

Tipperary School.

The Rev. Marshal Clarke, examined by the board on the 12th of January 1807, was appointed master of this school about the year 1796, at a salary of one hundred pounds per annum, with about ten acres of ground, rent free. The house is well situated near the town and was stated to be capable of accommodating one hundred boarders, and to be kept in good repair by the master at his own expense.—He has one assistant appointed by the governors, with a salary of twenty pounds per annum, and an house and ten acres of land. He pays another himself fifteen guineas per annum, who resides in the school-house; he stated the number of his scholars to be thirty-six, of whom twelve were boarders, and the rest day scholars, and fifteen of them free.

The present state of this and of Galway school is less flourishing than might be expected from their situation and other circumstances of their endowment. We cannot doubt that this is to be attributed in some degree either to the want of exertion in the masters, or to their not being as highly qualified in other respects as it were to be wished. As far as the former cause may have operated, the power of visitation possessed by the governors, if regularly or even occasionally exercised, would apply the most effectual remedy; and with respect to the latter, it is much to be desired that some regulation were adopted by the governors in the appointment of their masters, by which the qualifications of the several candidates might be distinctly ascertained.—It is stated indeed to be their practice to advertise the vacancies of their schools, with a view to invite persons properly qualified to offer for them; and if this were to be followed either by an actual exa-

mination of the candidates, or by such a reference to the places of their education and former professional exertions as might produce authentic and conclusive testimonials of their merit, there could be little doubt of a decision advantageous to the public and honourable to the governors themselves.—Something of this sort, we are informed, took place in the late appointment of the master and ushers of Drogheda school, and the result has sufficiently evinced its utility.

Ennis School.

The Rev. Michael Fitzgerald was appointed master of this school in 1782, with the same salary of one hundred pounds per annum, and under the same condition of keeping the school-house in repair.—There is no land annexed to the endowment, except the ground on which the school and house and offices are erected, and a garden and play-ground, making in the whole about two acres. Mr. Fitzgerald stated, however, on his examination, that when extraordinary repairs were represented by him to be necessary, the expense of them had been usually defrayed by the governors.—The house is capable of accommodating forty-two boarders. Mr. Fitzgerald had once so many as sixty; but at that time the beds were occupied each by two boys, a practice which he has for some years discontinued. His number at present is thirty-one, and sixteen day Scholars, of whom eight are free. At the time of his appointment, the school had fallen away so, that he found no boarders and only a few day scholars. The governors allow him fifty pounds per annum for an assistant to whom he pays fifty pounds more, besides his board and lodging; he pays another forty pounds per annum and his board. The school-room is divided into two apartments, one of forty feet by twenty for classical instruction, and the other twenty feet square for writing, &c. He pays two writing masters, one thirty the other twenty guineas per annum, and a French master thirty guineas per annum, and they all boarded in his house. The situation he states to be favourable for a school, and he appears to have paid a faithful and laborious attention to his duty for a period of twenty-six years. The number of scholars he thinks would increase if the accommodations were enlarged; and he stated that a detatched building for an infirmary was much wanted. This appears to be the case in most of the schools on this foundation. He represented also (and we think his representation well founded) that considering the smallness of his salary, a greater allowance should be made for assistants; and that the land annexed to the school is much too small. Some of the neighbouring gentry have laudably attended to the encouragement of this school, by annual grants of from five to ten guineas, for premiums to the boys at the half yearly examinations, which are accordingly distributed in books and medals. On the whole, we are well satisfied with the state of this school, of which we consider Mr. Fitzgerald to be an active and meritorious superior.

ENGLISH SCHOOL ON THE COOMBE,
In the City of Dublin.

This School was established in the year 1804, at a very considerable expense; the ground is rented at £30. per annum, and on it a spacious building is erected, consisting of a convenient house for the master, and two large school-rooms, one for boys, and the other for girls, who are instructed in reading and plain-work by the master's wife. Mr. Fox the master is stated to have acquitted himself since his appoint-

ment to the entire satisfaction of the governors; at the last return of the numbers in the school, there were one hundred and sixty boys, and one hundred and thirty-two girls. The former he teaches reading, writing, and arithmetic, with the assistance of monitors only (as practised in doctor Bell's system.) An usher, at thirty pounds per annum salary, instructs the girls in writing and accounts. A catechist is employed to inspect the school, and to catechise the children, with a salary of sixty pounds per annum. The master and mistress have one hundred pounds per annum, besides an allowance of coals, and the payment of their house-tax and other taxes.

The other English schools at Nenagh, Tarbert, and Templederry, are on a more confined scale. The masters have each a house, and a salary of twenty pounds per annum. It cannot be expected that, with so scanty an endowment, these schools can be productive of much advantage. We feel it our duty indeed to state our opiuion, that the allowance to the masters of almost all the schools of this establishment, is inferior to what the state of the funds could well afford, and to the reasonable claims and expectations of persons duly qualified for such appointments. We subjoin an abstract of the last returns made by the several masters, of the number of scholars in their respective schools; and conclude our report with expressing an hope and persuasion, that the attention of the present governors to the management and application of their large and increasing income, will direct it to the production of proportional advantage to the community.

Council-Chamber, Dublin Castle, Sept. the 21st, 1809.

ISAAC CORRY.
GEO. HALL, provost.
JAMES VERSCHOYLE, dean of St. Patrick's.
JAMES WHITELAW, vicar of St. Catherine's.
WILLM. DISNEY.
R. LOVEL EDGEWORTH.

Appendix, No. 4.

ANNUAL DISBURSEMENTS OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE SCHOOLS FOUNDED BY ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ.

	£.	s.	d.
To Christ's Hospital, London	108	6	8
To the masters and ushers of Drogheda grammar school	280	-	-
To the late master, an annuity	60	-	-
To the master and usher of Galway School	140	-	-
Ditto ... ... of Tipperary	120	-	-
Ditto ... ... of Ennis	150	-	-
To the master of the English school at Nenagh	20	-	-
Ditto ... ... at Templederry	20	-	-
Ditto ... ... at Tarbert	20	-	-
To the master and mistress of the Coombe school	100	-	-
To writing-master, catechist, ministers, coals, stationary, taxes, &c. about	200	-	-
To Trinity College	970	-	-
Carried over	2,188	0	8

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	2,188	0	0
To the Blue-coat Hospital, for maintaining and educating 80 boys, about	800	–	–
To the Charter School at Sligo	250	–	–
To ground-rents, quit rents, &c. about	60	–	–
To the Register's salary	50	–	–
To a board room for the governors	50	–	–
	3,398	6	8

Note.—The expenses of repairs and buildings are very considerable.

The balance on hands on the account made up to 1st May, 1807, is	3, 688	17	0½
And on 1st May, 1808.	3,293	19	5

SCHOOLS.	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*
3 English Schools are supported at an annual expense of *l.*20 to each Master	60	–	–
An English School at the Coombe, in the city of Dublin, for Boys and Girls, at an annual expense of about	300	–	–
Eleven English Schools have been agreed to be founded, the building of which at £.800 each, will cost	3,300	–	–
And the salaries to the Masters will be at £.30 a year each	330	–	–
A new School has been ordered to be built at Galway, which will cost above	5,000	–	–

No.	Ground allotted.	A.	R.	P.
1.	Eng. School at Ardee, co. Louth	1	0	7
2.	.....Templemore, co. Tipperary	0	1	0
3.	.....Littleton.....do.....	2	0	0
4.	.....Ballingarry.....do.....	2	0	0
5.	.....Kilrush.....Clare.....	1	0	0
6.	.....Kiltigan.....Wicklow....	2	0	0
7.	English School at Stranorlar, co. Donegal.....	0	1	0
8.	.....Loughall.....Armagh....	2	0	0
9.	.....Lurgan.....do.....	2	0	0
10.	.....Newtown-Barry..Wexford.	2	0	0
11.	.....Slane.....Meath.....	0	1	2¼

Appendix, No. 5.

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN THE DIFFERENT SCHOOLS OF ERASMUS SMITH, MAY, 1808.

Grammar Schools.	*Boys.*	*Girls.*
Drogheda	99	—
Galway	44	—
Tipperary	64	—
Ennis	70	—
English Schools.		
On the Coombe	160	132
Nenagh	19	—
Tarbert	11	28
Templederry	18	—
Total	485	160
Grand Total	645	

To facilitate the erection of school-houses on grants out of the funds of Erasmus Smith's schools, an act was passed in last session of parliament, empowering land-owners under settlement, or tenants for life, to grant land not exceeding half an acre, within a corporate town, or two acres elsewhere; and archbishops, bishops, and other ecclesiastical persons, with consent of Diocesan, to grant one acre of their glebe, or otherwise, to any person, or persons, body, or bodies, aggregate or sole, who shall be approved of by the bishop of the diocese in which such lands lie, in trust, and for the use of a resident school-master, subject to such conditions, as shall be made between the granter and those, whether individuals or public bodies, who shall advance or shall have advanced any of his or their money, or any part of the funds entrusted to their management, to the amount of not less than one hundred pounds, sterl. either for the building of a school-house on the land so granted, or for the endowment of the school-master.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY 1870 BRADSHAW COLL.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

(RAMBLE CONTINUED.)

From vol. 5, page 271.

THIS island, or rather peninsula, was formerly called M'Gwye's or Maguy's isle, from its inhabitants being mostly of that name, and belonged to the bishop of Down and Connor; about the year 1604, Robert Humpston, bishop of Down and Connor, made a fee-farm lease of the island to sir Henry Piers and Sir Francis Annesly, at the yearly rent of £6. 13s. 4d. It was afterwards granted by James 1st to Sir Arthur Chichester, with the rectorial tythes and advowsons of the churches,* but on the 22d September 1640, Edward, first Viscount Chichester surrendered the tythes, &c. and in lieu thereof received the tythes and advowsons of the vicarage of Shankhill. The island was immediately after united into one parish. It is now divided into 26 townlands, and contains 3100 acres of excellent land, at the average price of 18s. per acre; the tythe is now compounded for at 2s. 8d. per acre, and is paid to the Rev. Thomas Graves, dean of Connor, rector. The number of dwelling houses amounts to about 290. The cess here is usually higher than in any other parish of the county, this year it amounted to £559. 0s. 8½d. only about sixty pounds of which was expended on roads, &c. within the island; this has caused much grumbling at present, and I think with some reason, as several roads here stand in need of repair. The church cess this year amounted to £24. 5s. 8d. But to return from this long digression, having walked pretty fast for about two miles I stopt on a rising ground, the better to enjoy the prospect which was really ample; before me was the ocean, with a long ridge of the black mountains of Galloway and Argyle-shires in the back ground; the mull of Cantyre was most conspicuous, jutting out boldly towards the Irish coast, where a promontory seemed to meet that of the opposite shore; their rugged sides were smoothed by distance, and here and there their summits were lost to the naked eye by the haze of the atmosphere. Nearer, the prospect, though deficient in romantic grandeur, was much more interesting, the gentle swelling hills of Braid-island and Magheramorn, being finely chequered with the fields of ripening grain, which sight gave a more pleasing sensation to my mind than any scene of sterility whatsoever: farther northward the country gradually assumed a wilder aspect, and the view was terminated by the rugged headland of the county of Antrim already mentioned. An hypothesis has been formed by several learned authors, that Britain and Ireland were formerly united near those capes, and that they were seperated by some terrible convulsion of nature; this opinion receives some support from the proximity of the capes, which are only about twenty miles asunder; some even go so far as to suppose that the island of Rahery, and some of the Western isles are fragments of a country buried at a very remote period under the ocean. Laying aside those learned guesses, I renewed

* Before the general dissolution of Monastic houses, the rectory of Whitekirk, in this island, was attatched to the abbey of Muckamore, near Antrim; Kilkeran paid tythe to the abbey of Disart, alias Kells, county Antrim, and the two townlands, now called Ballypriors, anciently Ballypormagna and Parra, to the abbey of Goodborn, alias Goodburn, near Carrickfergus.

my journey, pleased to behold such snug farm-houses, and fields with such luxuriant crops; the fields of beans were now rather unpleasing to the eye from their dark hue, however they are still considered by the farmer as a steady crop, and not liable to be much injured by an inclement season, their harvest can also be attended to, when all others are over; besides, this crop does not reduce the soil, but rather enriches it.

The country presenting no striking objects, I soon reached the house of my acquaintance near Portmuck; he received me kindly, treating me with all that hospitality for which the inhabitants of this peninsula are said to be so conspicuous; after which he showed me several curious fossils found in the neighbourhood; they consisted chiefly of stones impregnated with different kinds of ore, also some of calcarious sandstone found on the beach, to which various marine shells adhered, all in a petrified state. But what most attracted my notice, was a brass gouge, about three inches long, and near half as much round, found in a chink of a limestone rock, about thirty feet below the surface of the earth.—As this metal has not been used for such instruments since the introduction of iron, it must have remained there many centuries, but how it came there is not easy to determine, as upwards of nine feet deep of solid clay-earth was dug off the limestone where the gouge was discovered. After examining those rarities some time, we took a walk out along the adjacent coast, opposite the isle of Muck; this small isle is merely a large rock covered with a thin stratum of earth, it is seperated from the main-land, but can be entered on the west at low water; it appears to have been anciently a place of defence, as on the land side some vestiges of a stone wall are still visible: on the northern side is the small port to which it gives name. On the north side of this haven are the ruins of the castle of Port-muck, a small quadrangular building, which seems to have been built for a fortress; in the outside of the western wall is an aperture like a chimney, called Peak's-hole, probably Puck's-hole, alias Browney, a fictitious personage, formerly very famous in this country. Adjoining this is a small building roofed with limestone, which seems coeval with the castle, and as those kinds of buildings are said to have been erected by the Danes, perhaps both were built by that nation; it seems by an opening in the wall to have been intended for a necessary, but tradition is silent as to its original use or founder. A little northward of this building are some remains of an ancient church. The fineness of the day now determined me to return home by a circular route, so taking leave of my acquaintance, I took a path leading across the island towards the ferry; this part of my walk was solemnly delightful; sometimes the path led along the verge of a precipice, beneath which the waves were dashing with some fury against the rugged projections of the rocks, it being now about high water; at other times it sunk into a little dell, or meandered along the borders of corn fields, &c. "Where large encrease had blessed the fruitful plains." In my course I came to a large stone, or rather rock, commonly called a Rocking-stone; it is several tons weight, yet can be moved with facility by the hand; these stones are sometimes called lagans or logans, and are said to have been engines of the drudical

priestcraft; this one, however, appears in its natural situation, and seems to have become tremulous by the earth being walked from about its base: I am the more confirmed in this opinion as there is one similar to the above on the Maiden, alias Whillan-rocks, which lie a few miles off the the entrance of Larne lough, where it is more than propable the Druids never resided.—I now arrived at the ferry, or entrance of Larne lough, which here divides this island from the mainland of the county of Antrim; but the boats which ply to and fro here were both at the other side; so I sat down on the beach to wait the coming of either. The prospect was pretty agreeable; on the opposite shore were several white houses with the ruins of the castle of Olderfleet, near which several brigs, sloops, &c. were lying at anchor, and gave the place an appearance of some trade; the breeze scarce curled the surface of the lough, which inflected southward and was soon lost from my sight; the view was terminated by high hills near the village of Glynn, which rise boldly and gave an air of wildness to this part of the prospect. I had not remained long in this situation when a boat arrived, and three other passengers arriving about the same time, we instantly embarked; and I shall now present the reader with a view of the persons, &c. of my fellow-passengers.

(To be Continued.)

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

ON TREATMENT OF PERSONS LIBERATED FROM PRISON.

The genuine philanthropy of W. L. in his essay on prisons, in your last number, is pleasingly conspicuous. Prisons indeed require a speedy and radical reformation. Instead of assisting to correct vice, and lessen the number of crimes, they have, under their present system of management, a tendency to give to vice a bolder and more hardened front, and by their dangerous reaction on society, to increase the number of objects for confinement within their walls. I am afraid, however, that W. L. overlooks a strong principle in human nature, if he suppose, that those who have had their manners still more corrupted in a prison, will on their acquittal, or the expiration of their sentence, voluntarily submit to a second confinement, however mercifully regulated, while almost all their wishes, powerfully increased by the idleness of a prison, have been turned to the period of liberation, when they may put in practice the lessons of additional depravity and knavery, which they have learned from their profligate associates, and come out greater pests to society, than they went in. Such evils are inseparably connected with the present system of jails, where promiscuous intercourse between offenders, and idleness tend most strongly to corrupt the human heart, and where a corrective restraint on their morals is almost totally wanting. To remedy the defects which W. L. so feelingly points out, I can see no other remedy, than for the friends of humanity to turn their undivided attention towards aiding Sir Samuel Romilly's benevolent plan of penitentiary houses, in which the moral improvement of the prisoners may be especially attended to, and such correctives used, compounded of a judicious mixture of solitary confinement, and hard labour, without excluding the strong stimulus of hope, in case of improvement, as has been found to be so efficient. In the American system of prison-management, the produce of the labours of the cri-

minal is applied to the payment of his expenses of maintainance, then to make restitution to the persons he has injured, and afterward to reimburse the county for the costs of his prosecution. Whatever remains, and it sometimes amounts to a handsome sum, is given to the offender on his liberation. He has thus had his morals probably considerably improved, and is turned out, with an opportunity to retrieve his shattered character, by future good conduct, and with a stock to assist his industry. If such a system could be realized in these countries, I think it would answer much better, and be of more practicable attainment, than a plan of a refuge for prisoners. It is very commendable in W. L. to offer his hints, for by a free communication of hints, and free comments on these hints, the science and practice of benevolence may be materially promoted and improved. K.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

OF THE ASSAULT ON JOSEPH PETERS RICKMAN.

ON reading in the last month's magazine, the trial of Samuel Penrose, for the assault of Joseph Peters Rickman, in Cork, I was surprised to see at the conclusion of a note attached to it, something like a censure passed on the Quakers, for not *publicly* expressing their disapprobation of the cruel treatment of the prosecutor.

The author of this note may know the society are not in the practice of *printing* such publications. They however, ordered one of their members to *publish* on the evening of the same day, in their meeting for public worship, "that the transaction of the morning had taken place without their previous knowledge, *and entirely without their approbation or sanction*—this they thought the least they could say to clear themselves of any imputation of blame which those of other societies might attach to them, saying also, that neither the person who had been treated in that manner, nor the person who had treated him so, were members of their society."

The Quakers also appear to be censured for not adhering to their own doctrine of forbearance. In *this* instance they have exercised some patience in quietly and repeatedly hearing a person of this description haranguing them "almost during the whole time of meeting." It is but common justice not to censure indiscriminately. As the proprietors of the Magazine profess to be the friends of free discussion, it is hoped they will not refuse to remove the censure thrown on a society, blameless in this instance. They cannot be accountable for the conduct of those not of their communion, which S. Penrose is not. From all the information I can collect, the only step taken against Rickman by the society, previous to the affair alluded to, was, to inform the people at the *conclusion* of his vehement sermons—that he was not a member of their society.

A friend to liberality, M.

A letter was subjoined, giving a circumstantial account of the transaction, but as it differs little from the statement already published, and confirms the account of the cruelty of the traverser, it is not thought necessary to publish it, unless it is particularly desired. It is pleasing to find that the transaction was publicly censured by the society, but no trace of such disapprobation appeared in the account published in the newspapers. B.M.M.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

COW-POCK INSTITUTION, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS GRACE THE LORD LIEUTENANT, NO. 62, SACKVILLE-STREET.

Opened on the 14th of January, 1804, under the direction of the undersigned Physicians and Surgeons of this City, for the purposes of securing a succession of Cow-Pock Matter, of Inoculating gratuitously the Children of the Poor, and of supplying the different parts of the Kingdom with genuine Infection.

DIRECTORS.

Physicians.

JOSEPH CLARKE.
JAMES CLEGHORN.
THOMAS EVORY.

Surgeons.

GEORGE STEWART.
RALPH S. OBRE.
SOLOMON RICHARDS.

AN ABSTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF INOCULATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION OF MATTER.

	Patients Inoculated.	*Packets issued to practioners in general.*	*Packets to Army Surgeons.*
1804	578	776	236
1805	1,032	1,124	178
1806	1,336	1,340	220
1807	2,156	1,790	320
1808	3,002	2,285	383
1809	3,941	2,540	244
1810	4,084	3,249	284
Totals.	16,149	13,104	1815

The directors of this institution, have nothing material to add to, or subtract from, their REPORT of 1809. The addition of *four thousand* cases during the year 1810, tends only to confirm their belief in the efficacy, safety, and policy of pursuing vaccine inoculation.

Some alarming accounts of the failure of vaccination, in the vicinity of Dublin, were propagated during the last year. On a careful investigation, they were found to have originated from falsehood, and ultimately tended, after numerous trials, to confirm the security afforded by vaccination.

In the last report, three cases were recorded, in which the vaccine infection formed fairly on the arm, and appeared to go regularly through its several stages, though the patients were not constitutionally affected. During the year 1810, one failure only of this kind has occurred. There appears no good reason for supposing that contingencies of this nature, will be more frequent in vaccine, than they have been in variolous inoculation.

The test proposed by Mr. Bryce, and recommended in the report of last year, has been practiced extensively by the directors. In a large proportion of cases, it has afforded very satisfactory evidence of constitutional affection. It can hardly be necessary therefore, to recommend to further notice, a practice calculated to obviate the principal objection to vaccine inoculation. Infection for the second inoculation, which should be performed on the opposite arm, may be always conveniently obtained, on the fifth or sixth day, from the vesicle, produced by the first insertion of virus.

The register does not afford a single instance of cow-pock existing in the constitution any new or unheard of complaint; nor does it appear, that children who have had the cow-pock, are more subject than others to eruptions on the skin.

The following extract from the register of patients, at the general dispensary, in London, affords ample proof of this fact.

	total number of diseases	*number of chronic cutaneous eruptions.*
In the year 1797	1730	85
1798	1664	82
1804	1915	89
1805	1974	94

Vide Willan on Vaccine Inoculation.

The most satisfactory accounts of the progress of vaccination throughout the interior of Ireland, have been received from several correspondents of the institution. And the directors have great pleasure in observing the zeal and disinterestedness of the country practitioners, who sacrifice prvate interest to the public good, in strongly recommending the practice.

The directors have to acknowledge with gratitude, the privilege of a free and unlimited transmission of letters, relating to the institution, through the post office, which has contributed essentially to extend the benefits of vaccination throughout this island.

Signed by Order,

SAMUEL B. LABATT, *Secretary.*

January 1st, 1811.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

THE CONTRAST BETWEEN THE TRADING AND THE LANDED INTEREST.

IN opposition to a maxim of Dr. Hunter's, of York, that "trade gives narrow notions, but wide possessions," it may be asserted, that traders are more liberal, in general, than persons of landed property.—Ask one of those classes respectively for money for any charitable, or useful purpose, of a public nature, and the trader's donation will probably be given more freely, and more largely. The quantity of ready money passing through his hands, and actually in his possession at one time, being greater than in the hand of the landed proprietor, may in part account for the readiness of parting. But the trader is less of an isolated being, he mixes more with the various classes of society, and his heart is consequently more expanded. As for the comparative degree of liberality, on religious and political subjects, the trader will in most cases be found the most tolerant, and especially more ready to join in plans for improvement, without being frightened by the bugbear of innovation. Traders find employment for their sons at home. The country gentlemen look more to provide for their younger sons in the church or the army. Hence arise political and ecclesiastical subjection; and the soldier and the churchman give a tone of servility to the manners of the family.

More independent is he, who according to the honest boast of Horne Tooke, can support himself and his family, without pulling one stake out of the public hedge, or adding a useless stipendiary to the overburdened state. R.

To the Editor of the Belfast Magazine.

The memory and monuments of good men,
Are more than lives...

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER.

SIR,

I have read of many great kings, but I think the most honest man that ever wore a crown was William the third. Nor do I believe that the whole course of history can afford us such a complete contrast of character, as is presented by him and his predecessor, by William

the *worthy*, and Charles the *worthless*. To the truth of this assertion sir William Temple is, in his memoirs, a most unexceptionable witness. He was an able man, attached to his king, Charles the 2d, by principle, and to his person, by the fascination of the royal manners, those attractive externals, which indeed give an embellishment to virtue, but often masque the purposes of the insincere and double-minded. I love, said some one, the light parts of a *solid* character, but that of Charles was made up of levity, selfishness, and deceit.

He employed Sir William Temple in commissions abroad, probably as an honourable spy upon the prince of Orange, and entrusted him to a *certain length*; that his own character might acquire or regain some degree of credit or confidence on the continent from the ability, and acknowledged integrity of his agent. But there was a sort of instinctive honesty in William, which held Charles always in distrust, and could not help displaying itself even before his envoy. "Will the king (Charles 2d) will your king said he to Temple, that is so often at sea, never learn a word that I shall never forget since my last passage, when in a great storm, the captain was all the night, crying out to the man at the helm—STEADY, STEADY." Such, truly, was the epithet most applicable to his own character and conduct, always firm and inflexible "that he never would betray a trust that was given him, nor ever sell the liberties of his country, that his ancestors had so long defended." "I saw, said he, this morning, a poor old man, tugging alone, in a little boat with his oars, against the eddy of a sluice upon a canal, when with the last endeavours, he was just got up to the place intended, the force of the eddy carryed him quite back again, but he turned his boat as soon as he could, and fell to his oars again, and thus three or four times while I saw him. This old man's business and mine resemble. I ought to do just as the old man did, without knowing what would succeed, more than he did." Such was the lively portraiture of his own patient magnanimity, even in the depth of political and personal misfortune, and the confidence in his personal honour and justice was the great bond of attraction in the confederacy against France, so much so indeed that some of his allies took the most ungenerous advantage of it.

"When they desired his highness (prince of Orange) would not take it ill of the queen (regent of Spain) the prince answered, "No, not at all; on the contrary, I have reason to take it well of the queen, for if she did not think me the honestest man in the world, she would not use me so; however, nothing of the kind shall hinder me from doing what I owe to my allies and my honour."

When this incomparable man was offered the sovereignty of the provinces, under the protection of England and France, it seemed a lure to which a meaner soul might very well stoop; his was above it, always firm in his answers, that he never would betray a trust that was given him nor ever sell the country of his ancestors; yet the game he played was then thought so desperate, that one of his nearest servants asked him at last, how he intended to live after Holland was lost, and whether he had thought so far. The prince told him he had, and that he was resolved to live on the lands he had left in Germany, and that he had rather pass his life in hunting there, than sell

his country, or his liberty to France at any price; and, at another time, said he, "for my own part, I would charge a thousand men with a hundred, and die in the charge, rather than enter into any concert of a peace upon these conditions. "CUNCTA PRIUS TENTANDA."

When Charles, after representing the inevitable ruin of his country as the consequense of his obstinacy in rejecting a peace with France, asked him what he would do, when that should happen, "*Die in the last Dike*," answered William. This man is said to have been by nature most silent and reserved, but I think, when he does speak, he contrives to concentrate more meaning in three words, than that merry and garrulous monarch ever uttered in his life time, who was represented never to have said a foolish thing, nor to have done a wise one. It is in the contemplation of such a charatter as William presents to us, that we feel a portion of that sublime in word and action transferred to our own breasts; our hearts expand with great sensation, and in the sympathetic thrill of feeling, we are pleased and even somewhat proud of resembling, in some degree, what we venerate and admire. The best instruction for boys is the biography of great men.

That William had a heart made not only for the grand and sublime in public and political conduct, but to form and inspire the warmest personal affection, and most disinterested private friendship; is evident from the attachment of Bentinck to his master, in the most hopeless state of his affairs, when prince of Orange. He tended his master both night and day, during the whole course of the disease (small pox) from which he recovered, in great part, by his evenness of temper, and constancy of mind. Nothing he took was given him, nor was he ever moved in bed, by any other hand than Bentinck's, and the prince told me, says sir Wm. Temple, that whether he slept or not, he could not tell; but in sixteen nights and days, he never called once that he was not answered by M. Bentinck as if he had been awake. The first time the prince was well enough to have his head opened and combed, Bentinck as soon as it was done, begged of his master to give him leave to go home for he was able to hold up no longer. He did so, and fell immediately sick of the same disease, and in great extremity; but recovered just soon enough to attend his master into the field, where he was ever next his person. It was in that campaign, when at Mont-Cassel, the Dutch infantry began to break, and William was borne down by the flight of his men, he cut one of the first across the face, crying, "rascal, I'll at least set a mark on thee, that I may hang thee afterwards," yet even then he made a retreat, that wanted little the honour of a victory.

He showed himself as worthy to be beloved by women, as to be respected and admired by mankind.—When he came over for the purpose of a matrimonial connexion with the princess Mary; he told Temple that he was resolved to see the young princess, and know, not by report of others, but with his own eyes, and his own heart, how he liked her, *before* he would proceed a step in the affair of the peace. The king *laughed at his piece of nicety*, when told of it. The prince saw and was pleased, then made his suit to the king and the duke, which was well received and assented to, but with this condition, that the terms of the peace should first be agreed upon. The prince said he must end one business before he began

the other. The king and duke were positive, the prince resolute, and at last he said, that his allies who were like to have hard terms of the peace as things then stood, would be apt to believe that he had made this match at their cost, and for his part he would never sell his honour for a wife. After the matter was nearly broken off, "well, said Charles (who was a shrewd judge of men and manners) I never yet was deceived in judging of a man's honesty by his looks, and if I am not deceived in the prince's face, he is the honestest man in the world, and I will trust him, and he shall have his wife." Mary formed the most affectionate and faithful wife that the history of princes has recorded, loving William with her whole heart and soul, her best judgement, and her warmest affections. Her letters while regent, to her husband, on the continent, are filled with proofs of her warm attachment, of her wisdom and steadiness as became the wife of such a man and of the most amiable tenderness and anxiety as a woman.

When William came to the throne of England, this worthy man, and excellent prince was so tormented with the contentions of parties, and intrigues of factions, that he often expressed a wish of returning to his native country. He was said to be king of Holland, and Stadtholder of England. Although by nature and education he was the friend of toleration, he was made by his ministers an unwilling instrument of persecution, in Ireland, and of cruelty in Scotland, in both instances probably without the least knowledge, on his part, of the nature of the private injury, in the one case, or of national injustice in the other. The manners of Charles were more agreeable to his people, though a pensioner of France (such a shameful sight the world never saw as a king of England kept in pay throughout *his* whole reign, by another monarch!) yet were his manners more popular than the morals of the honest William. I am not however directing my attention to the politics of their reigns, but merely to the personal character of these sovereigns, on which indeed the public happiness or misery, the weal or woe of the empire most materially depend, and with this view I shall give the words of an historian, little read, which I think graphically describe William and Charles.

"A silence and reserve bordering upon sullenness, adhered to him (William) in the more retired scenes of life, and seemed to indicate not only a distaste for society, but a distrust of mankind.—He was greatly deficient in the common forms of attention. His favours lost much of their value by the coldness of the manner with which he conferred them. His warm and steady attachment to a few friends, demonstrated that he was not destitude of private friendship. He was occasionally surprised into indulgence of mirth and humour, which shewed that he was not insensible to the relaxation of social amusement. But the infirmities of his constitution, the depression of his early situation, a fatal experience of deceitfulness, and treachery, derived from his political intercourse with mankind, the seriousness and weight of those objects which continually pressed down his mind controuled a propensity, however strong, to confidence, affability and pleasantry, and introduced habits of constraint and gravity, which draw a veil over the attractions of virtue, and frequently contribute more than vicious affections, to render character unpopular.

In the character of Charles 2d, we are struck with a brilliancy of wit, and gracefulness of manners, destitute of any one ingredient of principle or virtue, with politeness, affability, gaiety, good-humour, every thing that captivates imagination, or gives delight at the moment.

In the character of William, we turn our eyes to sterling merit, naked and unadorned; to stern integrity, incorruptible patriotism, undaunted magnanimity, unshaken fidelity, but no splendid dress, or gaudy trapping to arrest the attention of the superficial observer. A deliberate effort of the understanding is necessary to perceive and estimate its merits. Charles, with all his vices, was beloved while he lived, and lamented when he died. William, with all his virtues, respected abroad, respected by posterity, never received from his subjects and cotemporaries at home, the tribute of affection and praise, adequate to the merit of his virtues, and the importance of his services."

I cannot forbear mentioning one or two more characteristic expressions of this great and good man.—When lord Basil Hamilton behaved at the council in the most violent way, saying, "he had a right to be heard, and would be heard." This young man, said the mild and magnanimous king, is too bold, "IF ANY MAN CAN BE TOO BOLD IN HIS COUNTRY'S CAUSE." When William, at the battle of Aughrim, asked count Hamilton, who had just then been taken prisoner, and who had once before broken his parole, whether he thought the enemy would make a stand? Upon my honour, said Hamilton, I believe they will. *Your honour! your honour!* replied the king, as he galloped away. The temple of honour, in this monarch's mind, was only to be found by passing through the temple of virtue. At the close of his life, when his limbs were much swollen with the dropsy, Dr. Radcliffe was called into consultation, and being one of those physicians who pushed his fortune by a certain bluntness of manner, he coarsely exclaimed, that he would not have his majesty's two legs, for his three kingdoms. William looked at him sternly: "What, sir, do you mean to *frighten me?*" "No, sir," answered Radcliffe, "but you will allow *me* to be afraid." The king never afterwards would suffer him in his presence.

Sir William Temple relates, that after a long conference he had with that insincere and treacherous monarch Charles the 2d, in which the honest counsellor laid before him what were his true interests in regard to religion and government, and ended with telling him what Gourville had once said to him, viz. "that a king of England who will be the man of his people, is the greatest king in the world, but if he will be any thing more, by G—d, he will become nothing at all."—The king, says he, heard me throughout attentively, though at first impatiently, yet, at last, he said, I had reason in all, and so had Gourville; and *laying his hand upon mine*, he added,—"and I will be the man of my people." While all this time, and after this time, he continued to be the mean suppliant and pensioner of France. Did ever there appear to mankind such a contrast of honesty and hypocrisy, as the lives of these two monarchs have presented?

The liberties of Europe are much more endangered at present, than in the days of Louis the 14th, and call, with more urgent voice, for the

courageous perseverance, and unbiassed integrity of a William. May God grant, whether it pleases his divine providence that the Prince of Wales be regent, or be king of Great Britain, he may live and die THE MAN OF HIS PEOPLE.

X.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

ON THE ALLOWANCE TO THE DISSENTING CLERGY, CALLED THE REGIUM DONUM.

QUERY.—Can the author of the Political Retrospect justify his frequent and severe attacks upon dissenting ministers, by pointing out a single condition in the grant of the Regium Donum, that encroaches upon the discipline, the doctrine, or the rights of the dissenting church. SIMPLEX.

THE writer who on some late occasions, has in the political retrospect referred to the Regium Donum made his remarks as a politician, without referrence to the discipline or doctrine of any church. He considers the augmentation of allowance to dissenting ministers, which took place under the auspices of Lord Castlereagh, as an improper addition to the burdens of the people, fraught with all the evils of an establishment on a subordinate plan. Of this encreased burden, the members of the established church may have no just ground to complain, as they are in so much greater a degree partakers of unequal benefits. But the large portion of the population of Ireland, who are not included in either class, have reason to complain of the burden. To the lovers of freedom the measure is highly objectionable, as increasing the overgrown influence and patronage of the crown, and teaching an important class in society, to look more to the governors than to the people for support. Let the comparative degrees of patriotism existing among the dissenting priesthood in 1782, and in the period since the augmentation, answer the question, as to the favourable or unfavourable influence on general liberty of this measure, introduced by the wily politician into the dissenting church, as a golden badge of subjection. The writer of the late remarks in the retrospect, leaves to others better qualified from local knowledge to answer as to the consistency of the Regium Donum with the constitution of the Presbyterian discipline.

The author of the Retrospect having done with Simplex, I would now take the liberty of observing, that the latter seems to be a member of the established church, under the guise of a presbyterian, who comes forward in the cause of one of those minor establishments, the number and variety of which in this kingdom it may soon not be an easy matter to enumerate. What makes this supposition the more probable, is the tone of his question, which implies that "no condition in the late grants of Regium Donum to different bodies of dissenters in Ireland, encroaches on the discipline, doctrine, or rights of the presbyterian church." No consistent presbyterian would have asked this question; for however some of them may attempt to justify the measure as a matter of necessity, owing to the inadequate stipend paid by many congregations, no one can seriously contend, that it is agreeable to presbyterian

principles. Some of the *essentials* of a presbyterian church I have understood to be, parity of rank amongst the pastors, and an unbiassed choice of their pastors or ministers by the people. The first of these is surely encroached upon, when a body of presbyterian ministers accede to a scheme of *classification* proposed by government, whereby half of them receive, out of the public purse, a hundred pounds per annum, and half of them only fifty. I know that government does not pretend to give to *an individual* in the synod *two votes* when deciding on business brought before them; but I can perceive no difference betwixt the clergymen of the synod standing in the above predicament, and the members of the lower house of convocation in the established church, which is composed of clergymen of different ranks, denominations and emoluments, upon an equality as to votes, but possessing variety of influence derived from those other circumstances.

That this measure also renders those presbyterian clergymen affected by it more independent of their congregations than formerly, will hardly be disputed; and if this is agreeable either to the principles they profess, or the constitution of their church, or indeed ought to be desired by any conscientious minister of that persuasion, I have totally mistaken the nature, and misapprehended the spirit of presbyterianism. When the people find that government has taken upon itself the payment of their clergymen, and that instead of a voluntary stipend, the chief part of their support arises from an involuntary tax, they will be apt to slacken still more in their contributions, until the government stipend and their own shall bear no manner of proportion to each other. Under these circumstances, should any disagreement arise between a congregation and their pastor, the latter may retire upon his sinecure; while the former long unaccustomed to make due provision for their spiritual instruction, may feel both careless and incapable of procuring another, and thus in a christian country be deprived for a time of the preaching of the gospel.

This last consideration would make against the expedience of dissenters in Ireland, entering into any partnership with the government for the support of their religion. It does not seem a mean well adapted for improving their morals, exciting their zeal, or encreasing their respect for the teachers of christianity. If it has not this tendency, it cannot be a *good* measure; if it has an opposite effect, it ought to be deprecated as a dangerous auxiliary, an *insidious* ally of the religion of Jesus.

R.

To the Proprietors of the Belfast Magazine.

ON A REMEDY FOR THE INSECURITY OF PAPER CURRENCY.

A SUBJECT that has employed the pens of so many able politicians, might seem to be exhausted, or at least to leave nothing for observation to those of an humbler description; but every thing may be contemplated in a variety of aspects, and a new point of view may present circumstances which have escaped the notice of former examiners. To collect remarks of this nature is one office of a periodical miscellany; and as what the writer has here to propose is intended in truth and sincerity to benefit society, it is hoped its publication in the magazine will not be thought altogether superfluous.

Fiction now seems to reign trium-

phant: and our statesmen to surpass in it the most extravagant flights of the poets. We have been led by insensible degrees to believe in the fiction, that bits of paper are guineas; we have been compelled to swallow the fiction, that a great silver seal is king of these realms, and are made to obey acts passed by his most ponderous majesty; what are we to expect next? or rather what are we not to expect? when the chief of the opposition tells us, that "to do away fiction would be to abolish law itself." And the highest legal authority of the ministerial party asserts, in the most solemn manner, which place and circumstances can constitute, that invalidating the potency of *fiction*, "might affect the course of judicial administration, and even the private property of every man in the house of lords," and of course of every man in the kingdom.

At these astonishing assertions, we humble plain matter-of-fact-men can only look up and wonder, that such declarations should be made by such great and sapient authorities, in favour of a parcel of tales, which to our unsublimed imaginations, seem little superior to those of the nursery, where infantine feigners make-believe that scraps of earthenware are the well furnished dishes of a sumptuous entertainment; while the higher powers of the place,—their nurses, impose on them the soul subduing *fiction*, that some grim portrait a century old, is the true raw-head and bloody-bones, and will actually come down from his frame, when called on, to enforce their decrees. It must be owned however, that a seal king is perfectly homogeneous, and matches well with fiction-law, and paper-guineas: Would to God their duration was to be the same also! The reign of king Argent the first cannot be long, but of the termination of fiction-law and paper-guineas, alas! there is no prospect.

Besides the metals which are commonly used for money, a variety of other articles have been, and are still used in various parts of the world: Iron and leather have been applied to this purpose formerly, even in Europe, and in Africa masses of salt of four or five pounds weight, and a particular species of shells, pass current in the dealings of the people; even the American savages have some sort of circulating medium to assist their traffick; which shews, that whatever was the expence to society of the material employed for money, it was found to amply repay this by the various benefits it afforded to commerce, or the original, and more simple mode of dealing, by barter, would not have been laid aside for it universally, in all nations, as if by common consent.

The invention of bills of exchange, which is generally supposed have originated in Italy, is not of any remote antiquity: Bank-notes, and private notes of hand, soon followed; but paper securities of this description were not used as we use them at present (speaking according to common information), before the period of the American war. The distinction between the two modes of using paper securities, here alluded to, does not seem to have been noticed as much as it deserved in the writings on this subject; and it is the more important to mark it accurately, as the one is very beneficial to society, and the other extremely the reverse, and much of the sophistry by which that which is injurious has been upheld, has originated from confounding the two together, and calling them by one appellation.

Bank-notes were originally used as

the *representatives* of gold or silver coin: the idea of using paper securities as the *substitutes* for coin, is not older than the period mentioned, when the Americans used it in this way, and we all remember when it was first applied in this manner at home, as well as the *person to whom we are indebted for its introduction. When notes represented guineas, they could at any time be exchanged for them at the banker's who passed them; and in this way had all the advantages which the advocates for paper money have taken such good care all should know; but no sooner are they used as substitutes for guineas, or as a circulating medium that cannot be converted into the specie they stand for at the bankers, than they begin to produce those evils, which we have so sensibly felt of late years; which evils increase with more or less rapidity, according to the circumstances of the countries where they are used, till at last all become sensible of their cause, and then those paper plagues vanish, "and like the baseless fabrick of a vision, leave not a wreck behind." They resemble the vision indeed, in being the offspring of imagination, for to this faculty of the mind alone are they indebted for any value, but in their mode termination the difference is great: For when a dream ceases, the horrors it may cause are at once dissipated, but when the delusion relative to paper substitutes is over, then the worst evils of all commence.

Paper not convertible into cash at the issuers house, leaves too much in the power of the banker, and is a temptation to risk the properties of others, which must require more virtue to resist than ordinarily falls to the lot of mankind. In this system from the banker only can we get nothing, while from others we get whatever renders notes valuable; which shows its injustice clearly, both as it prevents us from getting any thing from the person, who is most bound in reason to give it; and at the same time enables him to possess himself of our property, for what in itself is worthless.

That bankers pursue this advantage with avidity, appears from a circumstance hitherto unobserved; which is, that they issue notes, which have the effect of notes for ten shillings, notes for five and six pence, and notes for two shillings and nine pence, while they appear to be for very different sums; these are the thirty shilling notes, those for two guineas, and those for one guinea; which it is evident have the effect of notes issued for the small sums mentioned, whenever the buyer or seller, by exchanging guinea notes for others, receive them for such sums, or make them serve the purpose of so much silver, or other change. I have witnessed a degree of anxiety in a clerk at the bank of Ireland to pass thirty shilling notes, instead of one pound notes, which appeared to me ludicrous, before I understood what is here stated; but now this very circumstance convinces me that the bankers have long understood the effect of these notes, though the public did not. Writers of eminence have so clearly explained the mode in which the issue of unconvertible paper increases its injurious effects, in proportion as the sum for which each note passes is smaller, that it would be superfluous to add any thing on the subject, and I shall only observe therefore, that the same reasoning which they have used to show the increase of injury to the public, from the bank of England issuing notes of smaller value successively, from twenty pounds to ten

*Pitt, a great man now no more.

pounds, five pounds, and one pound, will also apply to the issue of notes made to pass, in the manner mentioned, for ten shillings, five shillings and six pence, two shillings and nine pence, &c. &c. as well as for the various intermediate sums for which they can be made to answer, by interchanges of notes of this description for oneanother.

The only objection of much weight, which the researches of the advocates for paper have been able to point out against the use of gold and silver coin, is the expence of the purchase of so much of these metals, as would be required for the current cash of the nation; which certainly would amount to a large sum; but though convinced, that the advantages of cash payments in the old manner, would amply counterbalance this inconvenience, yet also knowing well the power of those who are interested in keeping up the delusion relative to the paper substitutes for coin, it seems to me unlikely, that this desirable change will be effected before some fatal distress, from the present system, shall compel the public at once to abandon it. In reflecting whether some other expedient might not be found to deliver the public from the risks they run by bankers, as well as from the other evils of paper substitutes, the following method occurred; to suggest which has been the chief object of this paper, written in hope that it may chance to catch the attention of some one of sufficient influence to procure it attention, if the advantages it may possess, are not counteracted by inconveniences, which have escaped my research: or that, if it has not this good fortune, it may produce a discussion of the subject, which may lead to the discovery of some better expedient.

The chief circumstance which prevents the public from seeing the difference between using paper as the representative of money, as formerly, or as money itself, as now done, is that every tradesman who passes a note, adds a value to it, equivalent to a certain portion of the goods which he sells; if a grocer, for example, passes a note, the receiver knows he can get a certain quantity of tea, or sugar, from him for it, whenever he chuses to bring it back to him again: and this removes any scruple he might have in receiving it. In short, all who circulate notes, are obliged to give some valuable article for them again, if brought back to them, except the very people whom reason and justice point out as those, who above all others should do so—namely, the bankers; from whom we can get nothing of intrinsic value, as long as their credit continues good; and if they become bankrupt, only so much of our property converted into various effects, as they have not dissipated, and as shall remain after discharging enormous law expences of the commission.

The principle of what I have to purpose, consists in obviating this unjust inequality, and in enabling the public to obtain from the bankers real value for their property, whenever they shall prefer it: and besides effecting this, it will have the advantage of not occasioning any expence for a circulating medium, in which respect it will be preferable to coin, which, as before stated, must cost the nation large sums for the material of which it is made.

Gold, as long as it continues in the form of coin, can only be considered as representing the value of the articles, for which it is exchanged; but as it may at any time be melted down, and applied to other

purposes, it has besides an unalienable and unalterable value from this circumstance: bank notes in their original state, were the representatives of coin, but without the capability of being, like it, applied to other purposes equally valuable:

My plan consists in simplefying this proceeding, and, since we cannot have gold as a medium, making every bank note represent some other article of real and permament value.

The articles which would most exactly answer this description, are iron, lead, block-tin, quicksilver, ivory, and salt, two of which have been used as money by other nations, as has been before observed. Other articles might also be applied to this use, which though not of such an unalterable nature, sufficiently approximate to it, to render them very serviceable for the same purpose; such as indigo, vigonia wool, leather, linen, broad-cloth, refined-sugar, wax, isinglass, coals, soap, mahogany, logwood, and ebony.

Suppose now a banker kept a stock of iron, or of any of the articles mentioned, (in which he might trade also, as many bankers now do), and that his notes were drawn, promising Mr. *******, or order, so many tons, or other quantity, of best Swedish iron; or a specified portion of any other article of the above description in his warehouse. Would not such a note be perfectly negociable? and would it not do as well as those now drawn for either what cannot be obtained, will not be paid, or has only an imaginary existance? while it would not be subject to the same risks.

This method, besides the advantages stated, would perhaps be a better check to prevent a banker from hazardous speculations, than even payments in coin; for his stock of iron, or whatever orher article he dealt in, would be always visible to the public, whereas his stock of coin could only be estimated by secondary considerations.

Besides the articles mentioned for which notes might be drawn, bankers might also be enabled to negociate the titles to portions of land, (which perhaps might be more convenient for large sums, than the other mediums proposed), in the following manner. Suppose a banker had an estate of 20,000 acres, this estate he might have divided into lots of ten, twenty, fifty, or one hundred acres, and have them valued by appraisers duly sworn, and made responsible by legal obligations for an honest statement; then notes might be circulated promising the transfer in fee on demand of lot, no. (**) of such an estate valued so much. Such transfers of land might be facilitated by act of parliament, and all frauds prevented by penalties inflicted by the same means. I would not propose that such a note should give an actual possession of the lot of land, but only entitle the holder to receive the proper title deeds of it, whenever he thought fit, reserving the right of settling leases of it under 21 years, and without fines, to the banker, till the actual conveyance of it was made. Houses, rents of ground built on, and other immoveable property, might be made the subject of such notes, but they would not be so eligible as land, on account of their being of a less certain, and permanent value.

Among the articles mentioned in the first head, there is one that appears to be very fit for a circulating medium, if secured in proper packages, (which might be easily effected), namely quicksilver, which is about four times the value of copper for an equal weight, occupies little more than half its space, and

cannot be much adulterated without sensibly altering its fluidity, and the fraud being easily detected in other ways.

Ivory and indigo might also seem proper for this same purpose, as ivory is still more valuable than quicksilver, and indigo about twice the price of it; but the first could not be divided into less than whole teeth, without lessening its value; and there are so many different sorts of indigo, that it would be difficult to have them known generally enough for common use.

Ivory would however answer very well for the subject of notes of the description mentioned, but it is probable that leather would be still better for this purpose, as it is of more general utility, is in greater plenty, and being weight for weight about the same price as wrought copper, would not require much space for a bulk of great value. Refined sugar in loaves, if kept in a dry place, would also be fit for this use, being an object of general consumption.

A few years ago, a circumstance occurred in Waterford, which in a good measure shewed how useful a plan of this kind would be to the public, and in a manner gave an example of it by anticipation. A banker in that city stopped payment, who had a large warehouse for the sale of hardware, and some other articles, carried on either in his own name, or that of his brother, I do not now exactly remember which; a brother of his also dealt in groceries to a large amount, in which business the banker was supposed to have some concern likewise; on the stoppage, notes to a certain amount (I think all under £5.) were received in payment at those warehouses for any articles wanted: and notwithstanding the hurry caused by the crowds anxious for payment, very little loss or inconvenience was occasioned by this mode of payment, and I am sure none at all would, but for the hurry. I speak on this point from experience, for I had some of these small notes at that time, and can testify, that I lost nothing at all by receiving goods instead of cash for them.

Permit me in concluding to hope, that presenting this communication for publication without more preparation, will not be deemed disrespectful to your readers; the hints thrown out here, if of any use, appearing likely to be of more service, by being speedily made known, than by being kept back for some weeks longer, for the sake of giving them a better form.

In what has been asserted here relative to notes, nothing is meant to the prejudice of bankers individually; country bankers particularly, being obliged to be furnished with notes of the national bank, may be more considered as fellow-sufferers from the present system of paper currency, than as aiding it: neither can the company of the national bank be justly blamed for the use they make of their privileges: but in justice and truth, the whole reprehension should fall on those ministers, who, for their own purposes, and through a mistaken policy, have given, and still continue to bankers, a power resembling that of those fabled magicians, who by writing cabalistical characters on paper, could transfer the property of others into their own coffers, and change a fertile and populous country into a desolate wilderness. B.

To the Editor of the Belfast Magazine.

SIR,

IN a late number of your Magazine, Mr. Ensor is quoted as to

proaching the people in general for their little inclination to political reform, and his reviewer seems to coincide in the propriety of the remark. I am disposed to think the observation arises from a superficial view of human nature, and that this disinclination to change is the ballast which can alone give a proper degree of steadiness, in the agitation and fluctuations of life.

The truth appears to be, that in mind there is a *vis inertiæ* as well as in matter. *This resistance to change* seems to be a general law of nature, and human nature, far from forming any exception to it, is included in this law. The more we know of the laws of matter, the deeper we shall penetrate into the nature of mind. The study of medicine, taken in *its most extensive sense*, will be found the master-key into the mysteries of metaphysics, and such a physician as Dr. Hartley, is best qualified to become the clearest and most satisfactory metaphysician. The great and comprehensive law of association will be found but a variety or additional exemplification of the still more general law of attraction, and those theories of mind, which begin upon the supposition of it not possessing a single quality *in common*, but all its qualities *contrary* to those of matter, will end in confusion worse confounded, like the theories of the world before the discovery of the Copernican system.

It appears to be a law of our nature, that every repetition creates a facility of action. The frequent repetition of action occasions a habit which renders the subsequent repetitions more easy, and the action more certain. An action once repeated is an approximation to a habit. All our nature illustrates the line of Shakespear, perhaps the best moral philosopher that ever existed.—

"How use doth breed a habit in a man."

If there be, by repetition, a facility of action in one way, there will arise a *difficulty*, proportionally increased according to the frequency of repetition, of acting in any other manner. It is this greater facility in doing what has been already done, and greater difficulty in altering a course of action, which tends to preserve uninterrupted, the order and regularity of all the vital, natural, and animal functions, and in general the *tenor* and *continuity*, if I may so speak, of human nature. It is thus a *character* is formed by a nation, which is only the collection of the habits of individuals, and without such habits, a people would always continue children, or *changelings*; a word which classes the disposition to change, with the extremity of folly.

"All men," says Herodotus, "are tenacious of their own customs. Darius once sent for such of the Greeks as were dependent on his power, and asked them what reward would induce them to eat the bodies of their deceased parents. They replied, that no sum could prevail on them to commit such a deed. In the presence of the same Greeks, who by an interpreter were informed of what had passed, he sent also for the Callatiæ, a people of India, known to eat the bodies of their parents. He asked them for what sum they would consent to *burn* the bodies of their parents? The Indians were disgusted at the question, and intreated him to forbear such language."

It is long after reason is convinced, before habit, either individual or national, can be broken. The famous argument against high roads, is

universally applied:—"Our forefathers went through the dirt, and why should not *we?*" A *new* experience always brings along with it a degree of *hazard* and *uncertainty* with respect to the event, which indisposes the generality of mankind from too readily adopting it. Hobbes said, by way of accusation, that men follow one another like sheep, in the trodden path, and, added he, "if I had bestowed as much time in reading, as men of letters, I should have been as ignorant *as they are.*" Indeed the art of printing, under one point of view, may be said to have repressed what is called originality, by pre-occupying the mind with a train of borrowed ideas, and it requires very considerable energy, and innate vigour, to spring out of the beaten track, and by doing so, it is ten to one that you fall *into the ditch.* Were every farmer to follow implicitly the schemes of agricultural theorists, mankind would long ago have starved for want of bread. The first adventurers in any *real* improvement generally fall a sacrifice before their schemes have ripened into any maturity, and operate as a warning against the imitation of their example. All change should have the benefit of experience, and therefore *ought to be* very gradually progressive.

Two great parties divide, and distract Europe. One party wish to maintain the established order, momentous in power, and property, willing to shackle accident, and bolt up change, the great mass of landed and mercantile wealth, the vast majority of all professions, the numerous adherents to government, the advanced in years, the timid in spirit, the contented in disposition, and in fine, all those who wish not to risque the present for eventual good. It is not then matter of surprise, that such a ponderous, and patient part of every community, should preponderate against the young, the sanguine, the enthusiastic, against the few, comparatively few, who unwilling to wait for the gradual melioration of their species, devote their time, and their talents, their properties, and often their lives, to accelerate the progress of human improvement. Ah! the blockheads, let them wait—let them keep their minds to themselves, their hands in their pockets, and their heads upon their shoulders. A. P.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

MEMOIR OF THE REV. GEORGE WALKER.

Continued from p. 437, *No. XXIX.*

We have to apologize to our readers for the length of this article of biography. Mr. Walker himself had an interesting character, in which there was much to admire and imitate. His politics, the sample of better days, require republicaton in this day of apathy; and the present number affords a good account of the application of dissenters to parliament to be relieved from the disabilities under which they labour, on account of their religious opinions; a subject intimately connected with the cause of religious liberty, but which lies too much neglected at present: yet it is of far more importance, than the receiving of a demi-establishment for the dissenting clergy, and the principles of dissent are much more intimately connected with it.

IN consequence of the adoption of this plan, and of the favourable issue of Mr. Beaufoy's motion in May 1789, when success appeared to have been nearly within their reach, the majority against them being only twenty-four, the dissenters were encouraged to more vigorous exertions. In the spirit of elation which these augmented hopes produced, general meetings were held, committees formed, and resolutions entered into, expressing in firm but moderate language a sense of hardships to which they were subjected, the grounds on which they claimed the restoration of their rights, and their determination to persevere, until they had obtained that redress, which both justice and policy dictated. The following resolutions, drawn up by Mr. Walker, and unanimously approved at a meeting of deputies from the counties of Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Warwick, Salop, Stafford, Leicester, Rutland and Yorkshire, are declaratory of the principles avowed at their most respectable meetings, and of the grounds on which they defended their claims.

"*Resolutions:*

"1. That it is not the province of the civil magistrate to direct, or to interfere with the religious opinions or practices of any members of the state, provided their conduct be not injurious to others.

"2. That all the subjects of the state, conducting themselves in an equally peaceable manner, are equally entitled, not only to protection in the possession of their civil rights, but also to any civil honours or emoluments, which are accessible to other subjects, without any regard to their religious opinions or practices.

"3. Desiring nothing for ourselves but the same equal and liberal treatment, to which we think all other persons in a similar situation are equally entitled, it is our earnest wish, that an equal participation in all civil priviliges may be obtained for dissenters of every description, to whom nothing can be objected, beside their religious opinions or practices, and who can give that security for their civil allegiance, which the state ought to require.

"4. That the protestant dissenters of this country have always had reason to complain of unjust treatment, in being disqualified to hold offices of civil trust or power, though their behaviour has ever been peaceable and loyal, and though they can even boast peculiar merit, as friends to the present government.

"5. That it becomes dissenters, as men feeling their own disgraceful situation, and the opprobrium which this reflects upon their country, to adopt every constitutional method of procuring the redress of their grievances, and thus retrieve the honour of the nation.

"6 As one principle ground of our abhorrence of the test laws is the prostitution of religion to interested and secular views, and as these laws therefore ought to be equally abhorred by every friend of pure religion, we invite every conscientious fellow subject of the established church to concur with us, assuring them, that in this proceeding we sympathize with them, as we wish them to sympathize with us, and each contribute to do away this reproach and profanation of our common religion. But if it should be deemed more honourable to themselves to act apart from us, we invite them as a separate body to come forward, and in some decided manner bear their testimony to a cause, which does equal honour to both.

"7. That with the same decided

tone, with which we assert our rights as men and christians, and protest against all interference of the magistrate in the proper cause of religion, we repel with scorn the imputation of all meaner and baser views. We have no latent ambition under the mask of religion.—We are as superior to hypocrisy, as we are to fear. We aspire not to one emolument or honour to the church. In our civil capacity we vow as pure a loyalty, as generous and ardent an affection, as liberal exertions, and as well informed and as well principled an attatchment to the constitution of our country, as its most favoured and honoured subjects can pretend to.—Our reverence of Britain, her government and laws, is only in subordination to our reverence of God and of human nature.

"8. That though the particular grievance of the corporation and test acts has been the means of convening us, as part of the body of dissenters, we think it our duty to use our utmost endeavours to procure the repeal of all penal statutes in matters of religion, as this is clearly comprehended within our just rights; and are persuaded, that in this we meditate nothing new, as religious liberty ever will and must be defective, while one such penal law is suffered to exist.

"9. That in contending for our civil rights, we mean nothing hostile to the religious principles of the church of England, or to any religious principles whatever, holding it as a maxim, that nothing of this nature is within the province of the civil magistrate: we therefore will not be considered as responsible for whatever any individual, belonging to any part of the body of dissenters, may publish for or against any religious tenets; we consider it as every man's right to do whatever under the influence of a love of truth he may think proper in that respect; but publications, not expressly authorized by any body of men, should not be imputed to that body.

"10. That a permanent mode of collecting the sense and uniting the efforts of the whole body of dissenters of every denomination, so that they may have their representatives to meet in London or elsewhere, and make proper application to the legislature as circumstances may require, appears to be a measure well calculated to promote the desirable end above mentioned.

SAMUEL SHORE, JUN. *Chairman.*"

At the request of the committee of the midland district formed at the above meeting of deputies, Mr. Walker undertook, in an appeal to the nation, published under the title of the *Dissenter's Plea*, to defend more at large the claims of the dissenters, and to repel the arguments that had been opposed to them.—Of the manner in which he executed the task assigned to him, it would be superfluous here to speak, after the commendations which have been passed upon it by two individuals so capable of appreciating its merit as the late Mr. Fox, and Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, who have both declared their opinion of its superior excellence, in pronouncing it to be the best pamphlet published on a subject, which had exercised the pens of the ablest writers of the day. As the advocate on this occasion of the dissenters, he did not merely confine himself to those arguments, which had a reference to the circumstances of the times, or that applied peculiarly to the nature of the subject immediately in view; but in deducing them from the original principles of human nature, and the constitution of civil society, he has established them on a broader and

firmer foundation, and has exposed the futility and sophistry of every plea, that can be urged by those, who, as the advocates of a test, would sacrifice to the notions of speculative utility the unalterable laws of justice, and subject the most sacred acts of devotion to the profanation of interested and wordly views.

It might have been expected, that this and other treatises of a similar kind, which brought forward into such full view the merits of their cause, would have so far removed the prejudices of the public, that the issue of another trial would have crowned their exertions with success, but the hope was vain.

When some in the minority, on the division in May 1789, expressed their satisfaction and their hopes, they were authoritatively told, that *never again would so near an approach be permitted*: a prediction which, fatally for the dissenters, was fulfilled on the division that followed Mr. Fox's motion on the second of March 1791, when it was found, that this spirit had so far operated upon the temper of the house, as to increase the majority against them from 20 to 189, the numbers being 294 to 105.

As the chairman of the associated dissenters, Mr. Walker was requested by several ministers to prepare an address to Dr. Priestley, expressive of their common concern at the horrid outrages, which he had lately experienced from an ignorant and misguided multitude, whom the malice of bigotry and the rancour of party had stimulated to those violent proceedings, that have affixed an indelible disgrace upon the national character. In compliance with this he composed the following address, which was afterwards signed by a very respectable number of ministers of the different denominations.

"*Address:*

"To the Rev. Dr. PRIESTLY.

SIR,

"We the dissenting ministers of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, of the prysbeterian, independent, and baptist persuations, associated as brethren and interested in the common cause of religious liberty, present our very respectful and affectionate condolence for the outrages to which you have been subject. Though many of us differ from you in matters of religious faith, we trust that we have better learnt the spirit of our excellent religion, than not to esteem in you that character of piety and virtue, which is the best fruit of every faith and that ardour for truth and manly inquiry, which christianity invites, and which no form of christianity ought to shrink from; as well as to admire those eminent abilities, and that unwearied perseverance, which give activity to the virtues of your heart, and to which in almost every walk of science your country and the world have been so much indebted.

"That such virtues and such abilities should invite persecution, is a melancholy proof, that neither philosophy nor christianity have yet taught their most dignified and amiable lessons to our country.—But though man will feel, and your enemies have attacked you in that way wherein you feel perhaps most sensibly, yet we rejoice to find in you that decent magnanimity, that christian bearing, which raises you superior to suffering; and that a regard to God, to truth, and to another world, have even from the bosom of affliction enabled you to extract a generous consolation.—Whether in your religious inquiries you have erred or no, we firmly believe, that truth and the best interests of mankind have been the object of your constant regard; and

we trust, that that God, who loves an honest and well-meaning heart, will dispense to you such protection, as to his wisdom may seem most fit. To his benevolent and fatherly protection we devoutly recommend you through the remainder of your life; praying, that you may be long preserved, that you may survive the hatred of your ungrateful country, and that you may repay her cruel injuries by adding, as you have hitherto done, to her treasure of science, of virtue and of piety.

"This tribute of our esteem and sympathy for you, sir, we entreat you to receive with that regard, which we know the purity of it deserves; and though not recommended by the rank of life we hold, we trust that you, a philosopher and a christian, will think it not undeserving of a place among the very respectable testimonies of esteem and condolence, which both at home and abroad your merits and your sufferings have invited.

"From you, sir, we turn, respectable as you are, and embrace the present occasion of appealing in a short address to our country, which has discovered so hostile a spirit to our whole dissenting body. We cannot affect to be ignorant of it, and we mean to complain of it with that plainness and freedom, which becomes us as men, as Britons, and as christians. Instead of concealed or open malignity, we do assert our claim to public goodwill, as faithful and virtuous citizens. In times of danger, with our lives and fortunes we have vindicated the rights of our country, we have ministered to her most valuable interests, we have been the foremost in her ranks, nor has our fidelity or affection been marked with one public stain; and in times of security, by an obedience to the laws and by an active industry, we have largely contributed to her prosperity. Such has ever been our character as citizens, nor can one public crime be proved upon us; unless it be a crime to differ in religion, to choose our religion from the best judgment of our own minds. Strange that in this enlightened day, and in this protestant land, that should be deemed a crime, which even popery has learnt to excuse; which is of the very essence of a protestant's character; which the nature of religion requires; which the spirit of the gospel enjoins; which in every view is one of those unalienable rights, that man never can abandon; which cannot be the object of political controul or regulation, as it respects not man but God, and challenges all, the governors and the governed, as equal subjects. But though we assert this right as not amenable to human legislation, we plead that it is perfectly innocent; we molest not the freedom of any one, we resist not even the things which we can never approve; we submit where conscience is not wounded, where proper religion is not profaned; and though assuredly wishing the progress of truth and piety and virtue, we meditate not the reformation of errour, nor the correction of evil, nor the very interests of christianity, but by appealing to the understanding of men, and by a dependance on the concurring agency of God.

"Having therefore this claim on the protection of all wise and good government, we do, in this public appeal, solicit the return of that good will from our fellow subjects, which we are entitled to, and which we are honestly disposed to return. In nothing but this general good-will can we be safe, as has been awfully witnessed in the horrid outrages at Birmingham, which were immediate-

ly directed against the dissenting name, and which never could have broken forth, if they had not been thoughtlessly or wickedly ministered to by propagating and encouraging throughout the whole kingdom an alienation of heart from dissenters.

"But even to procure this good-will, we can make no dishonest promises; our religion such as our own minds approve, we neither can nor will abandon, nor on the ground of this religion can we ever cease to protest against every deprivation of civil right to which power has subjected us. If for this a national malediction must continue to go forth against us, we wish our enemies soberly to consider, that national maledictions, however weakly founded, are those scourges, which folly and wickedness may let loose, but which neither wisdom nor virtue, nor perhaps all the organized powers of government can restrain.

"With this reserve of freedom in religion, freedom in the rational defence of our religion, we are subjects of the British state, and have no views, no wishes but what are connected with this character; and inasmuch as any honest son of Britain ought to promise, we pledge ourselves for civil obedience, for peace, for good-fellowship, and for a generous contest in all the course of industry and virtue. Confident that we shall not violate this pledge we respectfully solicit protection, trust, good-will, and the pleasant sympathy of fellow-citizens and fellow-christians. We love our country, we prefer it to every other under heaven, but with our ideas of country are inseparably connected liberty, law, and good-fellowship. If these should be irrecoverably lost to us in this land, every land will be our country, where these blessings shall be presented."

Signed in the name of the associated body by the members present.

About this time he was engaged in a correspondence with Mr. Grey, upon the subject of parliamentry reform. On the 6th of May 1793, this gentleman was to move the house of commons upon this subject, on which occasion petitions were to be presented from the metropolis and other districts. As an additional support he was desirous also, that it should be countenanced by the town of Nottingham, for which purpose a petition drawn up by Mr. Walker, and signed by a very respectable proportion of its population, was presented, but the freedom of its language occasioned it to be rejected. The passage that excited this repugnance in the house to its acceptance, was the following: "from various causes, the constitution of these kingdoms has passed into the grossest abuses, so as to insult the common sense of the nation with a name, when the reality is gone." The presenting of the petition was postponed at Mr. Pitt's special request, which was made in order that he might be present to press the rejection of it.

A prevalence of the same evil counsels, which had refused the just claims of the dissenters, and which had rejected every application for the correction of those abuses in the constitution, that were productive of such injurious consequences, was now about to precipitate the nation contrary to every principle of justice and political expediency, into a war without one definite object in view, but originating solely in that invariable hostility, which it had displayed to whatever tended to enlarge the principles of civil liberty. To prepare the public mind for the adoption of this measure, every effort was made use of, by insinuations of disloyalty and revolutionary principles, to direct

the passions of the multitude against all who possessed sufficient courage and wisdom to oppose themselves to the mad projects of the minister. To the animosities thus wickedly excited may be attributed the popular excesses at Birmingham. In the town also in which Mr. Walker resided it had engendered such a rancorous spirit of party, that it came to be in a considerable degree unsafe, to express a difference of opinion from those, who were attached to the measures of ministers. No apprehensions of this kind however could deter him from exerting his individual efforts, to arrest if possible the progress of those fatal measures, which were pregnant with so much ruin to the country. While the war was yet only impending, but after the hostile disposition of government had been sufficiently evinced, he endeavoured in a popular address to his fellow-townsmen, signed by twenty-six of its principal inhabitants, to convince them of the injurious consequences, that it must inevitably occasion to the interests of their manufacturing district, as well as to the general prosperity of the country. The application was not in vain. A petition for peace, composed by Mr. Walker and signed by about 3000 names, was presented to parliament in aid of Mr. Grey's motion, in 1793, a measure which also was adopted at his special request.

The energies France had displayed in defence of her independence, and the unexampled success, which had attended the progress of her arms, had annihilated every expectation of success founded on the supposed imbecility of her disorganized government; yet the blood and treasure of the nation continue to flow with a prodigality unexampled in former wars, and for the prosecution of objects adapted at the mere caprice of the minister to the existing circumstances of the times and artfully varied for the purpose of protracting the national delusion. The same cause, therefore, that had originally excited the patriotic efforts of Nottingham, continuing to exist, similar petitions were subsequently presented. But the efforts of Mr. Walker were not limited to this object, other important topics continued occasionally to exercise his pen. The great cause of parliamentary reform was not abandoned.—The abolition of the slave-trade, during the time in which it was advocated, occupied a considerable portion of his attention.—The attempt of ministers in 1795, to establish a new and undefined law of treason, under the pretence of better securing his majesty's person and government, and for more effectually preventing seditious meetings and assemblies; an attempt which excited the first appearance of national opposition to their hitherto triumphant course; was regarded by him as a measure that aimed at one rude blow utterly to subvert all the rights of Englishmen, and introduce a military despotism.

The limits which it is requisite to prescribe to this memoir will prevent a more minute detail of various other measures, in which he was equally engaged, for promoting the welfare of his country, as well as the local interests of the town in which he resided; but the above sketch will suffice, to exhibit the leading principles of his public conduct, as well as the great activity and power of his mind, who, notwithstanding the numerous avocations of his private life, could yet devote so considerable a portion of this time and attention to the service of the public. It has been asserted that patriotism is a virtue of so sublime a form,

that none but great and exalted minds are capable of conceiving it. To dedicate your time and your talents to the service of the state; to pursue great and extensive plans of public reformation; to encounter the hazard of persecution, of popular odium and outrage, influenced by no motive but a benevolent desire to promote the general improvement of mankind; is indeed too refined and abstracted a principle of action for common minds to apprehend. It is not that low and vulgar attachment to country, which is the effect of mere local prejudices, which acknowledges no higher law than what is derived from the principle of national partiality, and which in its blind zeal is equally as apt to promote measures that are injurious, as those that are beneficial to the welfare of the community. But the true patriot will act from higher and more enlarged conceptions of the public good. In his endeavours to promote it, he will ever adhere to those principles, on which the well-being of society in general depends, which have a reference to the great and permanent interests of man in every age and nation, and on which his progressive advancement in knowledge, virtue, and happiness is founded. In subordination to these he will ever zealously contend in the service of his country; but, opposed to them, even his country will be regarded as of secondary consideration. In this higher acceptation of the term therefore, patriotism is but a branch of that unlimited benevolence, which embraces the interests of humanity at large; which is founded on those universal and immutable obligations, that are paramount to all considerations of self, of friends, of kindred, or of country. This is indeed an exalted principle of action, superior to all the boasted patriotism of the Greeks and Romans, which scarcely the more liberal and enlightened maxims of the present age can altogether adopt, but which is in perfect unison with the all-embracing philanthropy of that religion, which enjoins the practice of universal charity, which regards the whole human race but as members of one common family, as the children of one universal parent, equally the subjects of his providence and the candidates for his favour.

Such were the maxims upon which Mr. Walker regulated his public conduct, and in conformity with them he may appear at times to have adopted politics hostile to the interests of his country. Throughout the whole of the American war, and during the commencement of the war with France in 1793, notwithstanding as an Englishman he felt the shame of national defeat and humiliation, yet in contests so unjust he deprecated the success of his country's arms. But, though his patriotism could not in his opinion supersede the unalterable laws of right, no one ever felt a purer or more ardent attachment to his native soil. He gloried in the name of Briton; he loved his country, because he regarded it as the seat of liberty, of sacred law and justice, of science, of arts, of civilization. To preserve this proud pre-eminence, to transmit unimpaired to future generations these distinguishing advantages, which he had received as the fairest portion of his inheritance, was with him a sacred duty, for which he held himself accountable to God, to his country, and to posterity. And though it was his fate through life, to pursue a thankless and fruitless office in struggling against the vicious establishments of civil society, the corrupt and destructive policy of a selfish world, yet this did not

relax his exertions, or abate the ardour of his zeal.

His talents however were not calculated merely for public life. Few men were more eminently gifted with all those qualifications, that enable an individual to shine and interest in society. To the circle in which he moved his habitual cheerfulness of disposition, his lively and animated conversation, a good-natured pliancy of mind, that where the great interests of religion and morality were not concerned, would accommodate itself to the various tastes and understandings of those with whom he mixed, rendered him at all times a welcome guest. At one period of his residence at Nottingham, he was singularly fortunate in his society. A kind of literary club, composed of a few select individuals, was accustomed to meet alternately at each other's house. The members of this club were generally of a description superior to what most provincial towns are capable of affording, men of cultivated understandings, and of great moral worth. By a singular fatality, most of these his early associates, though considerably his juniors in age, were removed from the stage before him.

There were yet remaining several, to whom, from long habits of intimacy, from a real regard for the excellence of their characters, and from a feeling of gratitude for personal kindnesses, he was sincerely attached. To relinquish these friends who were endeared to him from so many considerations; to resign the regular exercise of a profession, to which he was warmly devoted; to quit a congregation, of which he had been the respected pastor for twenty-four years; and at an age that most would deem a sufficient plea for an exemption from the active duties of life, to undertake the management of an institution, that required unceasing vigilance and great mental exertion, to which his whole time and attention must necessarily be devoted, and in which he must forego many personal comforts, evinced a vigour of mind, and a sacrifice of private feelings to public good, that perhaps few individuals under similar circumstances would have displayed. In this however he merely acted conformably to the tenour of his whole life; for never perhaps has there been a man, whose conduct was less influenced by a regard to self. Anxiety for the welfare of an institution, to the success of which he was taught to believe his personal services were necessary, alone dictated his removal to Manchester.

For the last two or three years of his continuing in this situation, he had also the additional charge both of the mathematical and classical departments; so that the whole burden of the institution rested upon himself; and to this his advanced age and declining health were unequal.

As a member of the literary and philosophical society of Manchester, Mr. Walker was a frequent contributor to its memoirs; and upon the death of Dr. Percival, he was appointed to succeed him as president. He continued for nearly two years after the resignation of his office in the college, to reside in the neighbourhood of Manchester; a spot he was induced to prefer, as it afforded him the amusement of a large garden, to which he was all his life much attached. Finding however that this situation did not agree with his health, he once more changed his place of abode, and removed to the village of Waverree, near Liverpool, where, after a long and active life spent in the cause

of truth, of virtue, and of religion, a life on which he could look back with satisfaction and find no cause for regret, he had determined to wear out the evening of his days, in the society of a few friends of congenial sentiments and dispositions, by whom he was respected and beloved. But it was permitted him for little more than a year to enjoy the happiness, which such a situation afforded; and a great part of this was spent under the languor of increasing weaknes, and in preparing for the publication of his works, an exertion too great for his declining health, so that in all probability it accelerated his dissolution.

It was manifest that the increasing infirmities of age were stealing fast upon him: the powers of his mind however remained unimpaired, he displayed the same vigour of intellect, and his wonted cheerfulness still continued to enliven his hours of relaxation and social intercourse: the only observable difference was occasional fits of abstraction, during which it is more than probable that his mind was occupied by such serious reflections as the intimations of declining life are calculated to impress; for it was apparent that there was a more guarded collection of himself, a more evident attempt to repress that warmth of temper, that quickness of spirit, which through life had been his constitutional temperament, and which he himself has acknowledged that he possessed in a greater degree, than what with all his sense of duty to God and man, he had been well able to manage; and whence, from that inquietude of mind, and pain of self-condemnation, which the surprise of this passion had occasioned, had flowed many of the bitterest vexations which he had experienced in his passage through life. Had he survived a few more years, it may be fairly presumed that he would have gone well nigh to have corrected a propensity so repugnant to his feelings and his principles, and where alone his moral character could with any justice be impugned.

In 1790 he had published two volumes of sermons. These had for several years been out of print, and having been much called for, he was induced to republish them with the addition of two other volumes.—This, with two volumes of essays which he designed for the press, was an important undertaking, which brought him to London in the spring of the year 1807. For some time after his arrival he enjoyed an unusual flow of health and spirits, but alas! his lamp of life was nearly exhausted, and its present brightness was but a deceitful gleam, that preceded its complete extinction.—He was apparently conscious of this himself, for he dropped many expressions, denoting that he did not expect long to live. When in conversation with a near relation of the late Mr. G. Wakefield, he lamented that he had never seen him after his confinement at Dorchester; "but," says he, "I trust that we shall meet in another world, a world to which I find that I am fast approaching." Soon after this he was attacked by what appeared to be a violent lumbago, which resisting every effort to remove, he was advised to keep his bed. This produced the desired effect in abating the pain, but at the same time his weakness kept encreasing, whilst his appetite at length so totally failed him, that a little wine was the only sustenance he could be prevailed upon to take. Under these circumstances it was evident that the powers of life could not long be maintained: he soon after sank into

an apparent insensibility, that continued to the last. In this state, to the surprise of his medical attendants, he continued for some days; his pulsation strong and regular, and his breathings free. Early however, on the morning of the 21st of April 1807, it was discovered that *his pulse had ceased to beat, and that his last breath was expired*, though the actual termination of his life was so gentle, that it was not perceived.

The last act of his life, while a state of perfect consciousness remained, was an attempt to express himself in prayer; but the power of articulation was gone: nevertheless he was observed for some time after, with his hands folded upon his breast, to be absorbed in fervent devotion; thus dying, as he had lived, with a mind directed towards God and another world.

It would be unjust to close this account without subjoining the faithful and animated portrait of Mr. Walker, drawn by his friend the late Gilbert Wakefield; who in characterizing the various individuals that had presided over the Warrington institution at different times, passes the following eulogium upon his talents and his virtues:—"The *last* whom I shall mention of this laudable fraternity, but not the *least* in love, is the Rev. George Walker, *dissenting* minister at *Nottingham*, a *fellow* of the *royal society*. This gentleman, take him for all in all, possesses the greatest variety of knowledge with the most masculine understanding of any man I ever knew. He is in particular a *mathematician* of singular accomplishment. His treatise on the sphere long since published, and one upon the conic sections, are the vouchers of my assertions. His two volumes of sermons are pregnant with the *celestial fire* of genius, and the vigour of noble sentiments. His *appeal to the people of England* upon *the subject of Test Laws* would not be much honoured by my testimony in its favour as the best pamphlet published on that occasion; were not this judgment coincident with the decision of the honourable Charles James Fox, who has declared to a friend of mine the same opinion of its excellence.

"But these qualifications, great and estimable as they are, constitute but a mean portion of his praise.—Art thou looking, reader! like Æsop in the fable, for a man? Dost thou want an intrepid spirit in the cause of truth, liberty, and virtue—an undeviating rectitude of action—a boundless hospitality—a mind infinately superior to every sensation of malice and resentment—a breast susceptible of the truest friendship, and overflowing with the milk of human kindness—an ardour, an enthusiasm, in laudable pursuits, characteristic of magnanimity—an unwearied assiduity, even to his own hinderance, in public services? My experience can assure thee, that thy pursuit may cease, thy doubts be banished, and thy hope be realized: for this is the man.

"Who will now stay to compute the deduction, which must be made from this sum of excellence, for sallies of passion devoid of all malignity, and often excited by a keen indignation against vice; and for vehemence and pertinacity of disputation? I have made the computation, and it amounts to an infinitesimal of the lowest order."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ANALYSIS OF 1810.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

Veluti in Speculum.

MOST sapient KOSTERS...now, I have you smack,
Will you just please to turn a little back,
And there, in page four hundred forty nine,
You'll find about the twentieth line,
You've printed *giees* for *gives!*
Be...d...v...lling a most precious stanza,
As ever eye of living man saw,
And used...*leers* for lives!

Such terms might do, for fun or scoffing...
For "*pious momeries*,"...or "*weel tim'd daffing*,"
Singing, of that sweet point, which ..... call
"The *wee-short OOR ayont the twaal!*"

Do...tell your imps, hereafter I implore'm,
To use no more, such *lapsuses typorum!*
In crabbed writings, always mind the sense,
Consult the meaning, and on no pretence,
Your judgment suffer, in a doubtful part,
The author's obvious meaning to pervert.

If, once, for all, you kindly take this hint,
All future errors..."aiblins"...you'll avoid,
Leaving nor room, nor cause, for me to chide,
And every item...most correctly print.
Hoping you'll be good boys, I go no further,
And now proceed to analyse in order.

But few events, worth noticing, appear
In the first month of this portentous year,
One, of the few, I cannot well pass over,
Because from it some apt reflections spring,
Th' annexation to *Westphalia's King*
(OUR GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN's-birthright) of Hanover.

Another event, which old Janu'ry brings,
(Would they but heed it), awful hint to kings,
A declaration on the twenty-fourth,
By *Bonaparte* to the *Dutch*...sets forth...
"From present aspect of the thing, his view is,
They must give up their king, the gentle Louis!
And must likewise, their welfare to advance,
(*Nolens aut volens*), be annexed to France!"
Thus kings are play'd, now go, now come,
See how WE manage things at home.

A few days after, (done no doubt to pester),
Great *Percival*, & *Co.* the LORD PORCHESTER,
Mov'd in the Commons for a committee,
To try...*the Expedition to the Scheldt.*

The premier after long debatings held...
Of nine...was left in a minority!

Then after this, *to wit*, the thirty-first,
The ministry...observe...come last, come worst,
As if of power and influence bereft,
In three attacks were in the back ground left!

Out then perchance, you'll tell me, now they went.
And, fit reward, were to impeachment sent:
No...no...they preach'd...look'd wise...made sage grimaces,
Cajol'd THE PUBLIC, and...still held *their places*!

O, Impudence, thou first of human talents...
For virtue, honor, truth, an overbalance:
To thee, O Percival...of statesmen pink,
Greater than *Pitt*...and *Melville*, both I think,
The first PREMIER 'that e'er a state bestrode,
To thee, and Impudence, I'll write an Ode!

ODE TO IMPUDENCE.

O, Spencer, puggish imp of fame,
How shall my trumpet sound thy name?
And all thy brazen acts proclaim,
humbug! finess! chicanery!

The British nation hath been chous'd,
All MAGNA CHARTA's rights refus'd,
And, every HONEST MAN abus'd
by thy intriguing ministry!

O, Impudence, no man as yet,
Not even "*the heaven-born statesman* PITT"
Upon the head...so right hath hit
the nail...as thee, O Percival!

Still for corruption on the watch,
Assisted by your canting batch,
Each breath of prejudice you catch,
and then bawl out..." *no popery!*"

While aided in the pious work,
By *Croker*, *Castlereagh*, and *Yorke*...!
Each pension'd slave shouts like a Turk,*
behold our holy Chancellor!

The day will come...perhaps ev'n now,
Thy die is cast, and by one blow,
Thee, and thy myrmidons laid low,
may curse such fatal foolery!

The Regent then, as much ador'd,
As thou and Wellesly are abhor'd,
Will seat himself at council-board,
amidst the *Nation's excellence*.

Each heart and hand will then combine,
To aid the FIRST of Brunswick's line,
And GEORGE the REGENT's name will shine,
high as the SUN of MAJESTY.

*We suppose the poet means those Turks, who are placed on the minarets in Constantinople, &c.

OUR ROYAL REGENT'S noble mind,
Despising reptiles of thy kind,
Will check thy mad career, thou'lt find,
and rend thy robe of sanctity!

Then Febru'ry with haggar'd aspect came,
Its gloomy features, heavy, cold, and chill,
Producing almost nothing, worthy name,
Save, that THE PRESS to snaffle; many a bill
Was mov'd by *Yorke*...a senator of fame.
Who likewise mov'd, that strangers should withdraw,
And, while the *Walcheren* debate went on,
Should no admission be...and this strange law
Pass'd as it might...excluding every one.

Yorke likewise mov'd...(no doubt with good intent),
That every person should imprison'd be,
Who thought, or spoke, or wrote, or meant,
That, ought of wrong, was done by ministry,
Which pass'd, and JOHN GALE JONES...this plight did dree!
With many more to loathsome dungeons went.

Well done good imps, now let's your cases search,
And see, what mighty things were done in MARCH;
Which frowning came, in stature stern and high,
Snuffing the air, with manners sharp, and dry.

Upon its records little doth appear,
Nay, almost nothing, to be noted here,
Save, what I, gossip-like, do now advise ye,
That BONI...casting off his former doxy,
Did, on th' twentieth day, express by proxy,
At Vienna...the Austrian dame LOUISA!
'Twill be rare sport, if from this union springs
A new dynasty both of kings, and queens.

There was besides some house of commons work,
A *Colonel Lethbridge*...follow'd *Colonel Yorke*,
And up conjuring all the speaker's power,
Sent *vi* and ARMS...SIR FRANCIS to the tower.

APRIL, now smiling comes...but apropos...
Ere I go further, I must let you know,
That tho' I said SIR FRANCIS was, in March,
Sent to the tower, yet on minute research,
I find such declaration was amiss...
He was not sent until the ninth of this
Same present month, and that to send him then
Requir'd the aid of thirty thousand men,
With cannons loaded, prim'd, and matches lighted!
The guilty mind is always sore affrighted...
SIR FRANCIS...innocent, serene, and mild,
Quite undismay'd, amid this wild uproar!
Desir'd his man...to shut the outer door,
And, unconcern'd, sat PLAYING WITH HIS CHILD!
Thus, one "high minded MAN,"*

* See Ode from Alcæus, in this Magazine.

Who knows his *rights*, and knowing dare maintain,"
Against the force of thousands, can
Show Britons, that a tyrant's force is vain;
And all his threats "pass like the idle wind,"
Where virtue "arms in honesty the mind."

Of all th' occurrences in MAY,
Little remains for us to say;
Save that upon the ninth, the HOUSE
With huge majority
Rejected maugre all condition,
The LONDON LIVERY petition.

Upon the seventeenth, we'll show,
A county meeting in MAYO;
Where, 'twas resolv'd, much to their credit,
That CATH'LIC CLAIMS, (and they have said it,)
A measure for our safety wanted,
Should be at once...*in toto*...granted.

The eighteenth, after much debate,
Their claims did meet a different fate,
And were upon ST. STEPHEN'S floor,
(Majority...*one hundred four!*)
Thrown out, as had been long expected,
And, spite of eloquence,* rejected.

Upon this month, to close the book,
Last day thereof, a ROYAL DUKE...
When sleeping sound in his own palace
Was nearly murder'd by one Selis,
A fellow either mad, or jealous.

(To be Continued.)

CALDERONE.

Edenteculla, 11th January, 1811.

REPLY OF THE PRINTERS TO CALDERONE.

WHEN Poets, just like Panzousts Sybill,
On scraps of leaves their verses scribble,
So small and light they seem inclin'd,
Like hers, to flit before the wind;

When, with Parnassus the whole soul in,
The eye, "while in fine frenzy rolling,"
Disdains to leave its scenes inviting,
To see what letters hands are writing;

When words appear their lines among,
Which seem from Babel's tower sprung,
Constructed by no one tongue's rules,
But form'd from two...a sort of mule;

When too they think it impudence,
If of their lines we mend the sense;
You should correct the press yourself,
Or be no more a grumbling elf.

RALPH.

---

* See Grattan's speech on that occasion.

*THE GHOST OF POMPEY.

FROM perfect, and unclouded day,
From joys complete, without allay,
And from a spring, without decay,

I come, by Cynthias' borrow'd beams,
To visit my Cornelia's dreams,
And give them still sublimer themes.

I am the man you lov'd before;
These streams have wash'd away my gore,
And POMPEY, now, shall bleed no more;

Nor shall my vengeance be withstood,
Nor unattended with a flood
Of Roman, and Egyptian blood.

CÆSAR himself it shall pursue;
His days shall troubled be, and few,
And he shall fall...by treason too.

He, by a justice all divine,
Shall fall a victim at my shrine,
As I was his...he shall be mine.

Thy stormy life regret no more,
For fate shall waft thee soon ashore,
And to thy POMPEY thee restore,

When guilty heads no crown shall wear,
Nor my CORNELIA drop a tear,
Nor CÆSAR be dictator there.

Tout Femme resemble a la chaste Diane,
Approuvant en secret, dit on,
Ce qu'en public elle condamne;
Sa bisarre vertu sur le pauvre Acteon,
Se venge d'un regard profane,
Et vaseduire Endymion.

N.B. A translation not *requested.*

O divine *Amitie*! ce tems qui nous outrage,
Loin de briser tes nœuds, les serre chaque jour,
Veux-tu donc, a *toi seule*, avoir cet avantage?
Et ne diras tu point ton secret a l'*amour*?

THO' pure my hands, and free from guilty stains,
Tho' undissolv'd each social tye remains;
Altho' no husband mourns his injur'd bed,
Nor pines with grief the violated maid,
Altho' I pay each just return I owe,
And, sympathetic, feel another's woe,
With liberal hand, sustain the needy poor,
And age and sickness, bless my opening door;
Tho' each complaint, each bursting sigh, I hear,
Melt for each want, and ity every tear...
...Yet, some dark tenet should I disbelieve,
Or dare to doubt, what I can ne'er conceive,
Still hell's broad paths, erroneous, I have trod,
A foe to virtue, and a foe to God.

S. H.

MRS. F.,.....'s DELIGHT.

COMPOSED BY HER HUSBAND, T. F.

SOME men they do delight in hounds,
And some in hawks take pleasure,
Some do rejoice in war and wounds,
And thereby gain great treasure.

Some men do love on sea to sail,
And some rejoice in riding,
But all their judgments do them fail,
Oh, no such thing as chiding!

When in the morn I ope my eyes,
To entertain the day,
Before my husband e'en can rise,
I chide him...then I pray.

When I at table take my place,
Whatever be the meat,
I first do chide...and then say grace,
If so dispos'd to eat.

Too fat, too lean, too hot, too cold,
I ever do complain;
Too raw, too roast, too young, too old,
Faults I will find, or feign.

Let it be flesh, or fowl, or fish,
It never shall be said,
But I'll find fault with meat or dish,
With master, or with maid.

But when I go to bed at night,
I heartily do weep,

---

*These lines were written, many years ago, by a Mr. Ballantyne, of Glasgow, and are now remembered, not so much perhaps for their intrinsic merit, as by their having been linked to early and sweet associations. The ideas seem better than the execution, contrary to most of our poetasters, whose workmanship far excels the materials. It was set to the tune of Prior's, "In vain you tell your parting lover." It was sung, or rather recited, by the writer in a deep sepulchral voice. Several of the lines still come over the ear, in grand and sweeping tone; and the whole awakens in the mind classical recollections.

That I must part with my delight,
I cannot scold and sleep.

However this does mitigate,
And much abate my sorrow,
That tho' to-night it be too late,
I'll early scold to-morrow.

TO MISS ....., WITH SOME FLOWERS.

WE'RE dying lady, take us to thy breast,
Catch our last breath, and make our parting blest,
Blest as expiring saints to whom 'tis given,
On earth to die, but to revive in heaven.

T.

DIRECTIONS FOR A TEA-VASE.

(SAID TO BE WRITTEN BY DR. DARWIN.)

FRIEND Bolton, take these ingots fine,
From rich Potosi's sparkling mine;
With your nice art, a tea-vase mould,
Your art more valued than the gold;
And where proud Radbourne's turrets rise,
To bright Eliza send the prize.
I'll have no serpents round it hiss
The foaming wave, and seem to kiss.
No naiads weep no sphinxes stare,
No tail-hung dolphins high in air.
Let wreaths of myrtle round the rim,
And twisting rose-buds form the brim,
Each side let wood-bine stalks descend,
And form the handles as they bend.
While, at the foot, a Cupid stands,
And twines the wreaths with both his hands.
Perch'd, on the rising lid above,
Oh, place a love-lorn turtle-dove,
With hanging wings, and ruffled plume,
And gasping beak, and eye of gloom.
Last, let the swelling basis shine,
With silver white, and burnish fine,
Bright as the font whose banks beside,
Narcissus gaz'd, and lov'd, and died.
Vase! ...when Eliza deigns to pour,
With snow-white hand, the boiling show'r,
And sweetly talks, and smiles, and sips,
Thy fragrant stream, with ruby lips,
More charms thy polish'd front shall shew,
Than ever Titian's pencil drew,
More than his chisel soft unfurl'd,
Whose heaven-wrought statue charms the world.

To the Editor of the Belfast Magazine.

SIR,

I send you a bouquet of Sonnets for insertion in your next months Magazine. This is a flower of *Pelian* poetry, which, in general, has not agreed well with this climate, but in some hands, by careful cultivation, has come to a considerable degree of perfection, of which the following are some of the best specimens I could find.

Yours, &c. T.

FIRST.

LADY, to you a youth unknown to art,
(Who fondly from himself in thought would fly,)
Devotes the faith, truth, spirit, constancy,
And firm, yet feeling temper of his heart;
Prov'd strong by trial for life's arduous part,
When shakes the world, and thunders roll'd on high,
All adamant, it dares the storm defy,
Erect, unconscious of the guilty start.
Not more above fear, envy, low desire,
And all the tenants of the vulgar breast,
Than prone to hail the heaven-resounding lyre,
High worth, and genius of the muse possessed,
Unshaken and entire...and only found,
Not proof against the shaft, when love directs the wound.

MILTON.

SECOND.

Man lives...but to possess; and if unblest,
His sickly fancy languishes! expires!
But woman clasps chimera to her breast,
Small aliment her purer flame requires!
She, like the young chameleon, lives on air,
Content, no grosser sustenance to gain,
Takes every tint from the lov'd object near,
Clings to her griefs, and glories in her pain.
Of poorest flow'rs she forms triumphant wreaths,
Her world contracted to one little space;
Enough for her to breathe the air *he* breathes,
To steal a look, unnotic'd at *his* face!
By happy accident to touch *his* hand,
Bear on her heart a ringlet or a glove,
To sacrifice each wish to his command,
Live but in *them*, and only live to love.

MISS TREFUSIS.

THIRD.

When forty winters shall besiege thy brow,
And dig deep trenches in thy beauty's field,

Thy youth's proud livery, so gaz'd on now,
Will be a tatter'd weed of small worth held.
Then, being ask't, where all thy beautie lies,
Where all the treasure of thy lusty days?
To say, within thy own deep-sunken eyes,
Were an all-eating shame, and thriftless praise;
How much more praise deserv'd thy beauties use,
If thou could'st answer...This fair child of mine
Shall sum my count and make my old excuse.
Proving his beauty by succession thine.
This were to be new-made when thou art old,
And see thy blood warm when thou feel'st it cold.

SHAKESPEARE.

FOURTH.

The pallid tint of loveliness which threw
A tender cloud upon her smiling face,
Came to my heart with such an awful grace,
That in my looks, that heart to meet it flew,
Then how, in paradise, the blessed view
Each other I perceiv'd: e'en so took place,
The gentle sentiment none else could trace,
Save me, whose gaze no other object knew,
The most angelic look that thou could'st wear,
The mildest manners female love could show
Compar'd with what I sing might scorn appear;
To earth she calmly bent her decent brow,
And silently she said, or seem'd to say,
"Who bears far hence my faithful friend away?"

PETRARCH.

FIFTH.

Mary, I want a lyre with other strings;
Such aid from heaven, as some have feign'd they drew!
An eloquence scarce given to mortals, new,
And undebas'd by praise of meaner things!
That e'er thro' age or woe I shed my wings,
I may record thy worth, with honour due,
In verse as musical, as thou art true,
Verse...that immortalizes whom it sings!
But thou hast little need: There is a Book,
By Seraphs writ, with beams of heavenly light,
On which the eyes of God not rarely look...
A chronicle of actions, just and bright!
There all thy deeds, my faithful Mary, shine,
And since thou own'st that praise, I spare thee mine.

COWPER.

This appears written "*con-amore*," we may add, "*divino*."

SIXTH.

Is it to love, to fix the tender gaze,
To hide the timid blush, and steal away,
To shun the busy world, and waste the day,
In some rude mountain's solitary maze?
Is it to chaunt one name, in ceaseless lays,
To hear no words, that other tongues can say,
To watch the pale moon's melancholy ray,
To chide in fondness, and in folly praise?
Is it to pour th' involuntary sigh,
To dream of bliss, and wake, new pangs to prove;
To talk in fancy with the speaking eye,
Then start with jealousy, and idly rove,
Is it to loath the light, and wish to die?
For these I feel, and feel that they are... LOVE.

SIR B. BURGESS.

SEVENTH.

Thrice happy he, whom by some shady grove,
Far from the clam'rous world doth live, his own;
Tho' solitary, who is not alone;
But doth converse with that eternal love.
O how more sweet is bird's harmonious moan,
Or the hoarse sobbings of the widowed dove,
Than those smooth whisp'rings near a prince's throne,
Which good make doubtful, do the ill approve.
O how more sweet is Zephyr's balmy breath,
And sighs embalm'd which new-born flowers unfold,
Than that applause vain honours doth bequeath:
How sweet are streams, to poison drank in gold;
The world is full of horrors, troubles, slights,
Woods, harmless shades, have only true delights.

DRUMMOND, OF HAWTHORNDEN.

EIGHTH.

Why on a fatal day, O cruel gale,
Thy sportive spleen on Stella didst thou vent,
When in a gig her rapid course she bent,
Charms so deceitful, why didst thou reveal?
Oh, had some balmly zephyrs gently blown,
Had Stella sought some green sequester'd shade,
Then her deception ne'er had been betray'd,
And her false beauty I should ne'er have known.
Her graceful mien no more I'll idolize.
Malignant gale...O be that day accurst,
When on her lovely form thy anger burst,
And fleeting charms display'd before mine eyes.
Curst be the time, when seated in her gig,
Thou, spite of fillets, blew away her *wig*.

X. Y. Z.

NINTH.

TO C. J. FOX,

27th Dec. 1796.

Chief hope of bleeding England...'tis to thee,
That all whose hearts with honest fervour burn,
For their dear native country; all who spurn
Corruptions gilded chains...and will be free,
To thee th' indignant eyes unceasing turn,
And trust that glorious moment soon to see,
When the fair wreath by patriot virtue won,
Shall bind thy temples...when this suff'ring land,
Scarr'd with a thousand wounds, and half undone,
Shall owe to thee, and thy illustrious band,
That she, from Chatham's base degenerate son,
Is timely rescu'd; ere his faithless hand
With ruffian dagger her best blood shall drain,
While struggling Britons curse their fate in vain.

T. C. B.

TO A RED-BREAST,

MY DAILY VISITOR.

Written in 1798, *while in a state of concealment. The writer succeeded in getting out to America afterwards.*

HAIL, sweetest warbler, Red-breast, dear!
That hover'st round my blest retreat,
Thou com'st my pensive thoughts to cheer,
And eke my rising hopes to greet:
To gild a wretch's lone abode,
Thou hail'st the morn with sportive glee,
And leav'st at eve a lighten'd load
On him, who mourns his liberty.

Ah! happy songster! Red-breast dear!
No tort'ring thoughts possess thy breast,
Thy eye need shed no selfish tear,
Nor fear-form'd visions break thy rest;
No fellow-warbler's ranc'rous soul
For thee doth earthly death decree,
Nor seeks by mean usurp'd controul,
To rob thee of thy liberty.

Why hither led by piercing eye,
With hardy-bill my window beat?
Why thus affright the fluttering fly
That hides from summer's ardent heat?
Does the base wish that bosom fill,
Its keen devourer soon to be?
Ah! no, thou seek'st as heaven's high will,
To grant it's birth-right, liberty.

Come then, soft warbler, Red-breast dear!
Why droop those sympathetic wings?
Why beats that heart with friendly fear?
Lo! hope full fledg'd, exulting springs,
Repeat! repeat thy wood-notes o'er,
Nor from this hallow'd mansion flee:
When tyrant's thunders cease to roar,
I'll share with thee, blest liberty.

DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS MANUFACTURES, &c.

Patent of Mr. Joseph Bramah, of Pimlico, Middlesex, Engineer, for a method of making pens.

Dated Sept. 1809.

THE first object of this patent mentiond in the specification, is to make a number of pens of a single quill. Which is effected by

slitting the quill lengthways, by a proper instrument, into two or more equal parts, according to its thickness, cutting each part transversely into two, or more equal lengths, (according to the length of the barrel of the quill) and then making pens at each end of the pieces of quill so divided, which when wanted for use, are each to be attached to a small round stick tapered a little at the end, by a socket, or cylindrical ring, made either of the barrel of a quill, silver or other metal. Each of these pieces having two pens formed on it, one on each end, when one is worn by writing, the other may be brought into use by withdrawing the stick, turning the unused end downwards, and again attaching it to the stick by the socket.

The patentee states that in this manner, he can make of the smallest sized quill, eight complete pens, out of others twelve, and from that to thirty, (and from swans quills even more,) for small hand, drawing and other purposes, equal in durability and goodness to those made of whole quills.

It is obvious that as many classes of pens may be made in this manner, as a quill can be divided into equal parts. The first class of these in which a pen is made at each end of the barrel of a quill cut off from its top, are called by the patentee double compound pens; and the second class, formed of quills slit in two lengthways, are called treble compound pens.

The patentee next describes a new instrument for making pens expeditiously, of which the cutting part is formed so as to resemble what is called a parting tool for carving and engraving wood, with a fine sharp edge projecting in the middle of its angle internally to form the slit of the pen.

This cutting part is formed of two pieces of steel, of three eighths of an inch scantling, by two eighths, with a thin piece of steel, about the thickness of a watch spring, between them to form the slit; the two side pieces, are ground so at their ends, that their edges form an angle, such as it desired for the nib of the pen, and the slitting part in the middle has a quite straight edge. These are fixed together in a frame by a screw, so managed as to either fasten them or release them occasionally, and the whole is connected to the slider of a small fly-press, such as is commonly used for cutting and stamping: and then beneath the cutting point of the instrument, a piece of hard wood or metal is placed, either convex or concave, to receive the half or the segment of a quill, either with the concave or convex side uppermost, as may be found best. This bed for receiving the quill to be cut into a pen, is countershaped exactly to correspond with the end of the cutting instrument, by a cutting stroke, made by the instrument itself, so that there cannot be any error in their contact when in use, which will prevent a ragged cut from being made upon the quill.

This bed is held in its place by being driven tight into a horizontal groove in the bed of the cutting press, so that when the contact with the cutting tool shall become imperfect by use, a small blow with a hammer, or the operation of a regulating screw, shall amend this defect. And by this means, added to the the ready manner in which the pieces of steel, that form the cutter, may be taken out of the frame and sharpened, the engine can be continually kept in a state of perfection with little trouble.

The pens are not to be nibbed by the machine, but when the parts

of the divided quills are cut into lengths, they are to be cut both square and clean enough to answer for the point; by which means, in the operation of forming the pen, by forcing the quill a little more or less near the junction of the triangular mouth of the cutters, the width of the pens point will be encreased or diminished in its dimensions; so that by a nice adjustment in this respect, pens calculated for every kind of hand may be cut with strict accuracy.

The last object of the patent is to secure the right of different fountain-pens, which may be combined with the pens already described. The first mentioned of these is formed of a hollow tube of silver, or other metal, closed at both ends, and made so thin as to be readily compressed, by a small pressure between the finger and thumb, out of a cylindrical form; by which pressure the internal space of the tube being lessened, the ink which it contains will be compelled to ooze out of a small capillary opening made at its lower extremity for this purpose. Pens prepared as above described, are fastened to these tubes by sockets, in the same manner as to the sticks before mentioned. The lower ends of these tubes are made tapering, to admit the pens to be fastened on them better, and the upper ends are made to open, in order to admit the ink; while this is pouring in, the capillary opening at the bottom must be stopped; and when the tube is full, the upper end must be closed air-tight with a cork or cap, which will prevent any ink running out into the pen, more than is directed by the pressure of the thumb, when it is placed in a fit position for writing.

Another kind of ink fountains, the patentee mentions may be made of inflexible metal tubes, furnished with small sliding pistons, like those of forcing pumps, by impelling which downwards, by the hand or a screw, the ink may be made to pass into the pen.

A fountain pen, of the same nature as that first described, the patentee mentions may be made of a common goose quill, made sufficiently soft by scraping to admit of compression, if it is not so naturally; a small stopper is made to fit into the lower end of this quill, with a minute groove in its upper part, next the back of the pen, not larger than what the smallest pin would occupy, so as to cause the least channel possible for the conveyance of the ink to the pen; this quill may be either formed into a pen at its end, or have one of the above described pens attached to it by a socket; the ink is to be poured in at its lower end, and, when the stopper is put into its place, it is ready for use. Care must be taken that the quill is air tight, or made so; as otherwise the ink would run out. When the ink ceases to flow, from the air becoming too much rarified above the ink, in this fountain pen, or the first described, by turning the pen with the point upwards, sufficient air will be drawn into the cavity through the capillary aperture, to restore the balance with the outward air, and make the ink flow freely again.

Lastly the patentee proposes, that the pens of several writing at one desk, may be supplied from a vessel on a shelf over head, from which small pipes shall pass, each, furnished with a cock, to the station of each writer, so that he can fill his fountain pen without moving from his seat: and as a farther improvement, states, that small flexible tubes may be made to pass from these pipes to the fountain pens in the writer's hands, so that they shall always be supplied with ink, without any farther

care than opening and shutting the cocks. The lower ends of these flexible tubes are to be fastened to the tops of the hollow handles of the pens, by hollow screws, like that of the brass nozzle of a fire-engine.

In some cases, instead of the methods above described for letting down the ink from the hollow handle into the pen, the patentee prefers to make a small perforation, for the admission of air, in the upper extremity of the handle; which aperture is stopped or opened by a valve or slide; when it is open the ink will descend, and charge the pen at pleasure, but when stopped, its farther flowing will be prevented.

Observations.—The method of forming many pens of one quill thus brought into notice by its ingenious author, (to whom the public are indebted for many useful discoveries, and several beneficial applications of former inventions,) is of more importance than might at first appear; for it evidently will form a material addition to the plan for diminishing the expences of educating poor children, by which Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster have done themselves so much credit; and which many benevolent men of judgment and experience have most sanguine hopes, will produce a most material amelioration in the morals, prudential conduct, and consequent happiness of the labouring part of society; if carried forward to the extent, which the interest they excite so justly promises. The value of this invention for this purpose may perhaps appear more clearly, by stating that the expences of educating children is reduced by the methods mentioned, to so small a sum annually for each, that the saving produced in a few hundreds of quills by adopting Mr. Bramah's plan, will probably be sufficient to pay for the instruction of a child additional.

Another saving advantageous to the same object, will arise from the economising the time of masters, now spent in making pens, by the use of the machine for this purpose herein described. Mr. Lancaster, in his lectures on his method of teaching, has always stated a saving in this respect to be an object of considerable consequence, and recommended for this use an instrument very inferior in accuracy and facility of reparation, to the above, but which was the best before this was contrived.

It is obvious however, that this machine may be much simplefied, as there can be no need of the force of a screw-press, to cut part of a quill. A small lever to press down the sliding cutter, and a spring to raise it again, would be all that would be necessary; the first more to make the motion steady than for the sake of gaining power, and the latter for convenience.

In what the patentee states, of forming the divided pieces of a quill into pens at both ends, he does not seem aware that nearly one third of the upper part of most quills is unfit for this purpose, on account of its splitting with serrated edges, commonly called *cat's teeth*; but this, though it forms some deduction, does not materially diminish the value of the invention.

Among the fountain pens the patentee mentions one (formed by a tube and sliding piston) as his invention, which has long been before the public as the contrivance of Mr. David Leroy, a French gentleman; and of which an account was given in the Athenæum for December 1807, translated from Somini's *Encyclopedie des Arts*. But it is probable that Mr. Bramah never heard of this; for it can scarcely be thought that a plagiarism so easily detected in such an unimportant matter,

would have been risked by him intentionally.

The last plan proposed by the patentee for supplying pens with ink, is liable to obvious objections; for it would both greatly endanger the blotting and defacing account-books and other papers of importance, which might lie on the desks, in case of the breaking any of the metal pipes, or mismanageing the cocks; and would add so much resistance to the motion of the pen, by the weight of the flexible tube, as in all probability would tire the hand with a much less portion of writing than would be the case with pens not thus encumbered.

Making the fountain pen act by compression, seems a valuable improvement, and promises to come into such general use as, added to the sale of the machines for making pens, to recompense the patentee for his trouble and expense; means will probably be soon devised to regulate the expansion of the air from an encrease of temperature, which when much air is in the tube, would cause the ink to flow out, and then the only remaining inconvenience to which this pen is liable will be removed.

Patent of Mr. David Meade Randolph, of Golden-square, Middlesex, for a method of manufacturing boots, shoes, and other articles, with a substitute for thread or yarn.

Dated Feb. 1809.

The substitute for yarn in making boots and shoes, consist of small brads, sprigs, or tacks, made of copper, iron or other proper metals, applied in forming the soles and heels alone, principally by the use of a last, constructed with an iron sole about the thickness of common sole leather. This iron sole has three holes made through it, about an inch in diameter, one near the toe, another about half-way between the toe and the heel, and a third in the heel; which holes are filled up level with wooden plugs, and are made for the purpose of fastening the boot or shoe to the last, in the usual manner while making. When the upper-leather and inner-sole are placed on a last of this description, the outer-sole is nailed to the inner-sole by brads of such a length, as will allow them to perforate the inner sole, with which the metal sole of the last being in close contact, it turns and clinches them so as to present a smooth surface inside; and the brads thus connect the two soles so as to serve instead of stitching or sewing them. This new method is not limited to the edge or margin of the sole, but can be also applied to any intermediate space, where strength and durability may be deemed requisite.

Another application of the same principle, with some addition, is mentioned by the patentee at the end of the specification, in the following words. I also apply as a substitute for yarn, &c. in the fabrication of braces, traces, or other articles to which the same can be usefully applied, and in place of stitching, wires made of iron, brass, or copper, or other fit metal. These wires I use lengthways, by stretching them the whole length of the trace or brace; and they are fastened at each end round small metal cylinders, inclosed between plates of leather, connected, by means of the substitute mentioned.

Some account of experiments on different kinds of charcoal, for improving the manufacture of gunpowder, and of the slowness of combustion of chesnut wood, extracted from a paper by M. Proust.

Journal de Physique.

Five parts of pulverised and very dry salt-peter were put into a large bronze mortar, along with one part of the charcoal intended to be examined; a few drops of water were then sprinkled on it, and the mixture was triturated with an iron pestle for half an hour. Water was then added, but only a little at a time, so as to keep the mixture sufficiently moist to prevent it from flying about: this labour was continued for six hours, and when the mixture appeared to be as dry as it could be made by the action of the pestle, the powder was withdrawn, wrapped up in a double fold of paper, and placed on a drying stove. When dry it was beaten in the mortar for about half an hour, in order to obtain an impalpable powder, which was then put in a bottle and secured by a cork.

When the several mixtures were prepared, they were exposed a second time to the stove, in order to have them all of the same degree of dryness; from one to two ounces only of each mixture was prepared.

Sventy-two grains of each mixture was put into a brass tube, half a line thick, three lines in diameter, and two inches and a half or more in length, closed at one end, soldered without leaving any lumps inside, and perfectly equal in the caliber. Several tubes of this kind were prepared, differing only in length, and sized from two and a half to three inches in length, encreasing only a line in each size. The tubes were charged with a quill cut sloping, and the mixture was rammed down with a brass rod of the same diameter as the tube, and about five inches long, the upper end of which was formed into a ring; when the 72 grains were rammed in, each tube was cut off so as to leave a line above the charge; it was then fixed in a round of cork half an inch thick, and about two inches in diameter, with its upper edge only two or three lines above the surface of the cork; after this the cork and tube were set to float in a drinking glass filled with water: in order to keep the tube cool, whose heat was however sufficient to make the water hiss that touched it, and to detatch bubbles from it.

A pendulum that vibrated seconds, hung from a quadrant, with divisions like those of Mr. Pierre Leroy, was got ready to note the time of the combustion; and a priming of the best gunpowder, finely pulverised, being put at the top of the mixture in the tube, where a space of a line in depth, was left; it was fired by the point of a match, at the instant when the ball of the pendulum was put in motion.

As there was a remarkable coincidence between the duration of the combustion, and the weight of the residuum left in the tube, its weight was carefully noted, and was always less as the combustion was most rapid, and the force of the mixture was greater also in the same proportion, which illustrates the fact frequently observed by sportsmen, that the longer time gunpowder takes in consuming on a piece of paper, so much is it weaker, and so much more does it foul their guns.

The following table shows the time of the combustion of various species of charcoal, managed as recited, and the weight of the residuum left in the tubes after combustion.

TABLE OF THOSE KINDS OF CHARCOAL THE MIXTURE OF WHICH BURNED IN THE TUBES.

Saltpetre, 60 grains. Charcoal, 12 grains.	*Time of burning. Seconds.*	*Weight of Residuum, Grains.*
1.....Charcoal of Sugar	70	48
2..... of fossil coal, or coak	50	45
3..... of Indian corn or maze	55	48
4..... of Alcohol, by three parts of sulphuric acid, and heated to redness	36	44
5..... of Walnut-tree wood	29	33
6..... of Chesnut wood	26	36
7..... of the stalks of maize	25	38
8..... of the stalks of pimento	25	30
9..... of hazel wood	23	30
10..... of spindle-tree wood	21	27
11..... of bourdeine	20	24
12..... of fir, or deal	17	30
13..... of the stalks of chick-peas	13	21
14..... of vine twigs	12	20
15..... of hemp stalks peeled	10	12
16..... of the stalks of asphodel lillies	10	12

MIXTURES WHICH WOULD NOT BURN IN THE TUBES.

Charcoal of starch
..... of wheat
..... of rice
..... of nutgalls
..... of guaicum
..... of heath
Charcoal of indigo
..... of wheat gluten
..... of glue
..... of white of egg
..... of human blood
..... of tanned leather.

Among the remarks made by Mr. Proust on these experiments, the following on chesnut timber seem the most deserving of our notice.

The Chesnut tree, whose charcoal requires 26 seconds to be consumed, or rather the wood of it, has received from nature a peculiar quality, which renders it very valuable in those countries where it is plentiful, and which does not seem to be so generally known as it ought to be.

In the Asturias a province as rich, by the fruitfulness of its soil, as it is enchanting, by its picturesque views, which are worthy the pencil of Casas, the chesnut is sometimes used for fuel. If a brand of it is taken from the fire, it is seen not without some surprise, that it is extinguished as rapidly in the open air as if it was plunged into carbonic acid gas; this happens so quickly that a pipe cannot be lighted by it. It is probably this difficult combustibility that occasions its being preferred for floors (in the Asturias) which are there, scarcely ever tiled. In all the houses the floors are brought so near the fire place, that one is astonished at the security of the inhabitants; but one soon becomes as indifferent as they are in this respect, when it is observed, that if any burning wood happens to fall on the floor, there is no more danger than if it fell upon tiles. A plank will at the utmost be scorched, but there is *no risk*, as with other kinds of timber, *of the house being set on fire.*

It is also from the nature of chesnut charcoal, that this kind of fuel

is preferred in forges. Take the hands from the bellows, and it begins to go out; its consumption is thus husbanded, while the workman is at the anvil.

Mr. Proust also observes, that heath-charcoal, or that of its roots has the same property, and ceases to burn as soon as the bellows ceases to blow.

Proceeding upon the supposition that azote, which is contained in so many kinds of charcoal, might cause that incumbustibility, that characterises some of them; Mr. Proust treated several of them with potash, to observe what effect this would have upon their combustibility, in case that principle should not be found in them.

Chesnut-wood charcoal, treated first with potash and then with a dilute acid, in order to cleanse it from a quantity of soluble ashes, became more combustible than before; for instead of requiring twenty-six seconds, it took no more than sixteen to detonate with five parts of saltpetre. No traces of prussic acid could be discovered in the ley.

Charcoal of heath also became improved by this mode of treatment.

Indigo charcoal yielded a considerable quantity of prussiate: the residuum was not observed to have required an increase of combustibility.

Two successive operations upon rook formed from some excellent coal, dug at Villa nueva del Rio, near Seville, caused a diminution of its combustibility. The first ley contained prussiate.

Some fine anthracite, which burned with great difficulty without any flame or odorous vapour, yielded evident traces of prussic acid. It is probable therefore that it derived its origin from fossil coal. This anthracite was found very near the monastery of Harbas, at a little distance from the pass which leads to Soiedo through the beautiful valley of Caumpomanes.

Cases illustrating the effects of Oil of Turpentine in the expelling the tape worm, by John Coakly Lettsom, M D. and president of the Medical Society.

Phil. Mag. xxxvi; 307.

Dr. Lettsom was consulted in Sep. 1809, by a gentleman 35 years of age on account of an uneasiness in the abdomen, with dyspepsia, which were supposed to originate from tœnia, or tape worm, as small portions of it had occasionally been evacuated downwards.

The doctor prescribed a course of male fern, with occasional cathartics, as recommended by madame Nonflet. In this plan the gentleman persevered for the space of three months; in which period he discharged, at two different times, about eight yards of the tœnia. In April, 1810, he again applied to the doctor, in consequence of labouring under his former complaints; adding, that he imagined, from the long use of the plant recommended, his pains, and particularly the dyspepsia and general debility, had increased. The doctor then ordered the *oleum terebinthinæ rectificatum*, in a dose of nine drachms by weight, and after it a little honey to remove the heat and unpleasant taste it might occasion. In a week after taking the oil the patient informed the doctor, that in a few hours after taking this dose, more than four yards of the tœnia were discharged, at the second motion, and also a quantity of matter, resembling the substance of the skins of the tœnia. The medicine produced little or no pain, and at least much less than the purgative he had taken after the use of the male fern. The subsequent

motions contained no tœnia, nor any of the substance before mentioned. He experienced no pain or heat in the urinary passages, though the urine continued to impart a scent of turpentine for three or four days. The patient has since remained in perfect health, enjoying a degree of comfort, to which he had been a stranger for the preceding half year. He also said that the medicine, while swallowing, occasioned less heat than the same quantity of brandy, or other spirit; and that the taste, and heat, which it caused, were soon removed by the honey.

From this, and other instances, the doctor is induced to conclude, that the best method of taking the oil, is without any admixture: that the dose of nine drachms occasions very little inconvenience: and that this quantity, perhaps owing to its quick purgative effect, excites no irritation in the urinary passages, although it imparts its peculiar smell to the urine.

The doctor prefers giving the medicine uncombined, in which state it is not attended with any particular inconvenience; and states, that there is no certain method of ascertaining the presence of the tœnia but by actual discharge of portions of the worm itself, as the pains and heaviness of the abdomen, the dyspœnia and emaciation which the worm occasions, may also be produced by other causes.

In the number of the Philosophical Magazine, which follows that from which the foregoing account is extracted, several other cases are related, where the oil of turpentine has been administered for worms; in most of which it succeeded so well, as to leave little doubt of its being very superior to most medicines hitherto used for the same purpose.

De Luc's electric column.

The small bells connected with the electric column invented by Mr. De Luc, which have been frequently before noticed in this publication, were perceived to cease ringing for about ten minutes on the 4th of September; then (the apparatus remaining untouched,) to begin again to ring by intervals, stopping perhaps half a second or more, at a time: they stopped for several days after this, and began again, and at other times stopped for hours: On the 18th of November, they were removed from the column, not having been heard that morning.

On purifying olive oil for the pivots of chronometers, by M. Ez. Walker.

Phil. Mag. xxxvi; 372.

Nothing has been found to decrease the friction in time-keepers so well as oil. But it has long been known that its use in marine chronometers is attended with very bad consequences; for it gradually loses its fluidity during a long voyage, and adheres to the machine; by which all regularity in its performance is prevented. These considerations led Mr. Walker in 1799, to make experiments of methods to improve the quality of oil for this purpose; in which he succeeded so as to separate a thick mucilagineres matter from even the best oil, which mucilage was opake and whitish, heavier than oil, but lighter than water. The oil from which the mucilage has been taken is exceedingly transparent in a fluid state, but when frozen appears much whiter than common oil exposed to the same degree of cold.

About ten years ago Mr. Walker sent some of this oil to Mr. Barraud, requesting him to make trial of it, and in March 1802, Mr. B. informed him "that he had just

received a chronometer in which the prepared oil had been used; which having performed a voyage of 16 months to and from India, was then vibrating as freely as at first, and keeping the rate it went out with to a fraction of a second."

In a letter to Mr. Walker, inserted at large in the original paper, Mr. Barraud farther states, "that for upwards of ten years he had constantly used the prepared oil for his chronometers, and in their return from long voyages always found the oil in good condition, and much better than any he had been able to procure before; Mr. Barraud also induced Mr. Brockbank to try it, who very gratefully acknowledged the advantage he had derived from its use; having found Mr. Walker's oil, on the return of his chronometers from India, far superior in quality to any he had before been able to procure."

The following is Mr. Walker's directions for preparing the pure oil, above mentioned.

"Put a quantity of the best olive oil into a phial, with two or three times as much water, so that the phial may be about half full; shake the phial briskly for a little time, turn the cork downwards, and let most part of the water flow out between the side of the cork and the neck of the phial. Thus the oil must be washed five or six times. After the last quantity of water has been poured off, what remains is a mixture of water, oil, and mucilage.—To separate these from each other put the phial into hot water for three or four minutes, and most part of the water will fall to the bottom, which must be drawn off as before.

The oil must then be poured into a smaller phial, which being nearly full, must be well corked, set in a cool place, and be suffered to stand undisturbed for three or four months, or until all the water shall have subsided, with the mucilage on the top of it, and the oil perfectly transparent swimming upon the top of the mucilage. When time has thus compleated the operation, the pure oil must be poured off into very small phials, and kept in a cool place, well corked to preserve it from the air.

Improvement in writing and printing numbers, consisting of many digits, by A. Reirtalp.

Phil. Mag xxxvi; 397.

When a number such as 69,470,600,078,406,300,097, presents itself, though pointed in periods of three figures, the manner of expressing it in words does not immediately occur to the mind. The mode which Mr. Reirtalp proposes as an improvement is, besides pointing it in periods of three figures, to place one accent over the seventh figure, or millions; two accents over the 13th figure, or billions; and so on, increasing the accents at every myriad, thus——69,470,600,078,406,300,097, by which we can perceive at once, that the two first figures denote trillions, without the usual mode of reckoning according to the Numeration table.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARCHITECTURE.

Nicholson's Principles of Architecture; containing its fundamental rules, in Geometry, Arithmetic, and Mensuration, with 218 plates, 2d. edition, 3*l.* 3*s.*

ASTRONOMY.

An Appendix to the Third Edition of Tables requisite to be used with the Nautical Ephemeris; being new Tables of Na-

toral Sines, Versed Sines, and Logarithms of Numbers, from 1 to 100,000.—2s.

CHEMISTRY.

A Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy, with various useful Tables, by A. and C. R. Aikin, 3*l.* 13s. 6d.

ETYMOLOGY.

A Treatise on the Etymology and Syntax of the English Language; by the Rev. Alexander Crombie, L.L.D. 2d edit. 8s.

GREEK AND LATIN.

Greek Idioms, exhibited in Select Passages from the best Authors, with English Notes; by the Rev. William Neilson, D.D. 5s.

Greek Exercises, after the manner of Clarke's Latin Exercises, 5s. or with the Key, 8s.

A Grammar of the Greek Language, in English and Greek; by John Jones, 6s.

Decii Junii Invenalis, et Auli Persii Flacci Satiræ, quas Interpretatione et Notis illustravit Ludovicus Prateus, 9s.

HISTORY.

Rollin's Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthagenians Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Persians, and Grecians, a new edition, 2*l.* 2s.

The History of Sumatra, with a description of its Natural Productions, &c. by Wm. Marsden, F.R.S. 3*l.* 13s. 6d.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Remarks on the Nomenclature of the New London Pharmacopeia; by John Bostock, M.D. 2s. 6d.

A Dissertation on the Introversion of the Womb, (with some observations on Uterine Gestation,) by Samuel Merryman, M.D. 3s.

A Treatise on the Structure and Diseases of the Liver; by William Saunders, M.D. F.R.S.

The Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, No. 25. 3s.

Additional Cases; with farther Directions to the Faculty, relating to the Use of the Humulus or Stop in Gout and Rheumatic Affections; by A. Freake, apothecary, 1s. 6d.

A Statement of the Case of James Tilley Matthews, fourteen years in Bethlam hospital, for madness, by George Birkbeck, M.D.

NOVELS, ROMANCES, TALES.

Artless Tales; by Mrs. Ives Hurry, 15s.

The Arabian Nights Entertainments, revised and corrected from the Arabic, with a Selection of New Tales, now first translated from the Arabic originals, by Jonathan Scott, 1*l.* 16s. or with plates 3*l.* 18s. 6d.

Pity's Gift, a collection of Interesting Tales, to excite the Compassion of Youth for the animal creation.

Munchausen at Walcheren, his exploits there, at the Dardanelles, at Talavera, and Cintra, &c. &c. 5s.

The Shipwreck, or Memoirs of an Irish Officer, and his Family; by Theodore Edgeworth, Esq.

POETRY.

The Mother, a Poem, in five Books; by Mrs. West, 7s.

POLITICS.

The Regency Question, being a Republication of Papers written during his Majesty's illness in 1788, with a new Preface; by Dennis O'Bryen, esq.

A complete Report of the Speeches of Right Hon. Charles James Fox, in the House of Commons, from 1768 to 1806.

A View of the State of the Nation, and of the Measures for the last five Years, suggested by Earl Grey's Speech in the House of Lords, on June 13th 1810; by Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, esq.

The Speech of Mr. Leach, in the House of Commons, December 31, on the restrictions of the Regent.

RELIGION.

Sermons on several Subjects, by the late Rev. William Paley, 10s. 6d.

A new Translation from the Original Greek, of the Apostolic Epistles, with a commentary and Notes; by James Macknight, D.D. £2. 2s.

A Refutation of Calvenism; by George Tomlin, D.D. F.R.S. 12s.

Practical and familiar Sermons, for Parochial and Domestic instruction; by Rev. Edward Cooper, vol. 2d. 5s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

A Picturesque Voyage to India; by the way of China, with 50 Engravings, by Thomas Daniel, R.A. and William Daniel, A.R.A. £3. 13s. 6d.

A Picturesque Tour through Spain, with 22 Plates; by Henry Swinburne, esq. £5. 5s.

MISCELLANIES.

The Scourge or Monthly Expositor of Literary, Dramatic, Medical, Political, Mercantile, and Religious imposture, &c. 2s. 6d.

The Philanthropist No. 2, a quarterly

work inciting to benevolence, the profits of which are to be employed in promoting plans for educating the poor, 2s. 6d.

Historical and Miscellaneous Questions for the use of young People, with a selection of British and general Biography, 4s. 6d.

Cheap Repository Tracts, in three volumes, 13s. 6d.

Elements of general knowledge introductory to useful Books in Literature and Science with lists of the most approved Authors; by Henry Kett, B.D. £1. 1s.

A Manual of Essays, Selected from various Authors, including Butler, Lord Clarendon, Sir William Temple, Dryden, Jer Collier, Locke, Atterbury, and Pope, 9s.

The Edinburgh Review, No. 33, 6s.

The Farmer's Magazine, No. 44, 3s.

MISCELLANIES.

A Letter on the real causes of the Scarcity and high price of Bullion; by Charles Lyne, esq. 2s.

Bullion Report confuted, in considerations on Commerce, Bullion, and Coin; by George Chalmers, esq. F.R.S. S.A. 6s. 5d.

Hints from Holland; or Gold as dear in Dutch Currency as in Bank-Notes; by A. W. Rutherford, esq.

A Literary Diary or improved Common Place Book, with an Index formed in some respect, on the plan of Mr. Locke, 16s.

An Ethical Treatise on the Passions; by T. Cogan, M.D. 7s. 6d.

A Letter to Sir John Sinclair, on his remarks on Mr. Huskinson's Pamphlet, in which the Bullion Committee is vindicated, 1s. 6d.

The Antiquities of England and Wales, embellished with 699 plates; by Francis Grose, £21.

Lavater's Essays on Physiognomy, Translated by Henry Hunter, D D. with 800 Engravings, £31. 10s.

Catalogue general Methodique des livres Francois, Portuigais, &c. Qui se trouvent Ches B. Dulau and co. Soho-square. 3s.

The Poetical Class Book, with Reading Lessons for every day in the year; by W. F. Mylius, 5s.

Camden's Britannia, Translated from the Edition published by the Author in 1607, with 120 Plates, 4 vols. folio, £16. 16s.

An Authentic Description of the Kennet and Avon Canal, with Observations on the present state of the Canals in the Southern parts of England and Wales.

A Chart of the Coast of China, from Canton and Japan; by James Burney, esq. 7s.

Essays on the Nature and Principles of Taste; by Archibald Allison, L.L.B.

The Union Dictionary, containing all that is useful in Johnson's, Sheridan's and Walker's Dictionaries, 10s. 6d.

An Introduction to Merchants' Accounts, or Commercial Book-keeping; by W. Tate, 5s.

The new Chronology, an Authentic Register of Events from the earliest period to the present times, 5s. 6d.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

NAPOLEON has expressed his design of forming an internal communication by a canal between France and the Baltic, and intimated his intention to the British government. We think this a subject worthy of reflection. We have always thought that the ambition of the emperor of France has been, *of late*, turned to the works of peace. Warlike ambition, with him, is consummated. He has established his character as the first warrior of this or perhaps any other age. What remains? *That*, without which all his victories will be of little account in the estimation of posterity, and are, it is likely, as little in his own—the triumphs and trophies of peace. The world is yet to be astonished by more uncommon deeds than the extraordinary issue of some great battles. Here, indeed, a mere military man may place the summit of human excel-

* To the list of his titles, he has just added a new one, "Emperor of France, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, King of Italy, &c. and *Dealer* in *Tobacco*." Let Britain beware of the eventual danger which may result to her revenue from this rival *Tobacconist*. Britain is a shop that depends upon customers. The war against our trade, and the non-consumption of the Continent are what she ought most to fear.

lence, and it is probable that during his campaigns in Italy, the fortunate decision of the battles of Millesimo, or of Lodi, *was* the supreme ambition of Bonaparte; but he moves now in a higher and more comprehensive sphere, and he must now dedicate great genius, unexampled activity, and extraordinary power, to grander displays of these eminent qualities, than could be manifested in the carnage of a campaign. Marengo, Austerlitz, and Jena, and numerous other battles which we wish not to enumerate, are but the rough, unhewn blocks, cemented indeed with blood, and hid in the earth, yet affording support to the solid fabric of the temple of *peace*. It may perhaps be necessary, as it were, to *conquer* the reform and melioration of mankind, and a thousand grand schemes for the improvement of the world, and the furtherance of human happiness, which appear as visionary as the ideas of Columbus did to the grandees of Spain, may ripen *into act* when genius, and ambition are joined to unprecedented *power*. The impracticable, or at least what was always supposed as such, will be compassed by the man, whoever he may be, that can wield the mighty mass of human labour to grand uses, and employ the all-contriving head to direct the all-performing hand.

Alexander the great, was not greatest at the battle of Arbela, nor in the passage of the Granicus, nor in storming the gates of Oxydrace. His greatness consisted in having a mind bent upon grand schemes to which his victories were the preliminary means. War was not his *ultimate* object; it was only an instrument for the attainment of philanthropic purpose. For this, was Alexandria founded; for this, Nearchus was directed to explore the Indus; for this was India itself invaded. He longed, with the aspirings of glorious ambition, for that *pacific* POWER which could turn human intelligence in the most advantageous direction for human happiness, and make, what Bacon has called, that happy marriage between the mind of man, and the nature of things. When he became master of the Persian empire, he easily perceived that to render his authority permanent and secure, it must be established in the affections of the nations which he had subdued, and that in order to acquire this advantage, all distinctions between the victors and the vanquished must be abolished. Liberal as this plan of policy was, nothing could be more repugnant to the prejudices of his countrymen. Even Aristotle advised Alexander to govern the Greeks like subjects, but those who were usually named *barbarians*, as *slaves*, as creatures of an inferior species. But, such were not the ideas of his magnanimous master, who, however, to the misfortune of the human race died at the age of 33; and it is not without sensibility, we yet read the circumstantial diary which Appian gives of the last days of this truly great man, from which we shall only extract the conclusion: "27th day, The fever had made rapid progress, and continued during the day, without abatement." "28th day. The soldiers now clamorously demanded to be admitted, wishing to see their sovereign once more, if he were alive; and suspecting that he was dead, and his death concealed. They were suffered, therefore, to pass through the tent, in single file, without arms, and the king raised his head with difficulty, holding out his hand to them, but could not speak!" what a noble subject for a historical picture! The veteran soldiers in march through the royal tent, thrown open for their reception; each cast-

ing, as he passed, a last despairing look upon his king and general, who, struggling with death, strives to recognize his faithful companions, and stretches towards them that hand, with which he had been so often accustomed to point out the road to victory. Ptolemy, Antigonus, Seleucus, and the rest of his generals, standing in fearful prescience of the evils consequent upon his dissolution, and Aristotle himself finding philosophy a vain succour for the loss of his monarch, his pupil, and his friend.

It *may* happen that Napoleon is sincere in his expressed desire for peace; that, after his prototype Alexander, he *may be* desirous of accomplishing grand schemes for the improvement of his territories, and the conveniency of his people, which, certainly, no other power would have the malignancy, if they had the opportunity to obstruct. People are apt to ask, how are the armies of France to find employment, except by being constantly engaged in *war*. What? Must the redundant population of countries be always gathered in a great plain for the purpose of destroying each other? Are there no canals to be cut, no harbours to be enlarged, no wastes to be reclaimed, isthmuses to be divided, no mountains to be levelled, no vallies to be filled up, no cities to be built or beautifyed? This earth to genius and industry is as clay in the hands of the potter. In short, we believe that Bonaparte is, and that the British government ought to be desirous of peace. If he makes the proposition, as probably he soon will, may it be accepted of in the spirit of peace, and let men of every country make the most of the earth and the ocean.

Many of the state papers issued by the French government indicate that peace is their present object, and we are told that Bonaparte contemplated the late negociation for establishing a cartel for exchange of prisoners, unhappily for the interests of humanity now broken off, as a mean to assist to bring about a general pacification. We are also informed, that Holland was not annexed to France, before an offer was made to the British government, to relax in the system of claiming the dominion of the sea as the price of the independence of Holland. But though Bonaparte is desirous of peace, he does not relax in his schemes of annoyance, and he increases his line of coast by the incorporation of Holland, and the Hansetowns, when his terms are rejected. He has likewise introduced his plan of naval conscription, a plan as contrary to justice as the impressing of seamen, but probably far his views under the present circumstances of the continent, more efficacious. The bad policy of the British government has essentially contributed to make France a great military nation. A continuance of a like ill fated system will most probably in the course of years make the French power great by sea, and consummate the system of blunders. All eyes are turned with anxious expectation to the measures of the regent, and time has yet to unfold whether with a change of men, there will be a radical change of measures.

Among the documents will be found the conclusion of the report on American manufactures. The detail of their progress may be contemplated without the mean jealousies, which have too long been the distinguishing characteristic of the British nation, whose views were almost exclusively bounded by the illiberal notion of commercial monopoly. In addition to

the clamour of merchants, we have latterly had the equally interested cry of civilians, and the judges and officers of prize courts, who are inordinately enriched by increasing the flames of war. Hence originated the orders in council, so pernicious in their effects to these countries, and which, very contrary to the design of their promoters, have so materially contributed to promote the infant manufactures of America. The concluding paragraphs of the report contain some sound commercial axioms, from which our mercantile politicians and legislators might gain instruction. We request our readers may peruse them with attention. They may assist to correct some prejudices imbibed from the tendency of our commercial system.

The President's message to congress received since our last publication, and also given among the documents, affords abundant scope for reflection to those who look beyond the surface, and contemplate the proceedings of this, at present the freest government in the world, and which in course of time may probably become the greatest. The language respecting the two belligerents of Europe, is temperate, and discovers a prudent distrust of the intentions of both. The observations on education are highly liberal, and manifest an enlightened policy, while the notes for preparing their military organization grate discordantly on the ears of philanthropists. Must this fair portion of the earth partake also of the horrors of a military system, and must they follow the distracted and bewildering politics of the old governments of Europe? The paragraph on their finances, presents a favorable picture to contrast with our overburdened state, and proclaims in strong language, the superior happiness of a nation, which can keep itself disencumbered with wars: a privilege which we hope the United States will not rashly forego.

The public papers continue to give alarming accounts of disturbances in the southern, middle, and western counties of Ireland. The bonds of social order are greatly relaxed, and oppressions, to remedy which no timely or effectual precautions were taken, are likely to prove a severe scourge to the thoughtless promoters of a system, which gave present ease, and precarious power to the higher classes, who were too indifferent to the future mischiefs, of which they were sowing the seeds. They are now alarmed, but not yet instructed, so as to change their system. They look only to force for a remedy, and force is now opposed to force so as to be likely to produce a dreadful collision. We are not advocates for outrage, whether practiced by the poor towards the rich, or by the rich towards the poor, but we anxiously desire to see grievances redressed, and oppressions, though sanctioned by long continued usage, removed.

Oppressions felt by minds, which have not been enlarged by education, goad to acts of savage ferocity. The ideas of such are confused on the subject of strict justice, and it is only the rational man, who seeks to remove the evils he feels, by wise and judiciously adapted means. The southern 'squires, and their advocates, whine because their fowling and hunting are interrupted,* but in the acts of opposition to those practices on the part of the insurgents, may we not perceive the dictates of natural justice, in opposition to the unnatural inequalities of the law? The game laws transfer the property of animals,

* See the Domestic Occurrences.

which ought to be common to all, to the higher classes of society; and hunters unjustly, and probably illegally, invade their neighbour's property, by breaking down his fences. Ignorance prompts individuals to take the remedy into their own hands, but enlightened policy would urge the higher classes to examine into causes, before the effects are rashly and vindictively punished.

The debates in each house upon the regency question present to the plain understanding of the public, a strange exhibition of legal fictions, and a monstrous jumble of constituted authorities.—Lawyers and statesmen are men framed by nature and education to move in very different spheres; but whenever it happens (as at present) that there are not men qualified by their talents and dispositions, to move in the superior orbit of mind, the business of the state must, of necessity, fall into the management of those subordinate, and subaltern characters, who are perfectly adequate to ordinary occasions, but in great and unexpected conjunctures, are altogether deficient. Accustomed as they have been to wind their professional way "per ambages rerum," having had all their lives to make use of fictions, and ingenious fallacies to get rid of the barbarism and feudality of former times by evasion without overturning precedent, they introduce the same blind attachment to precedent, on those extraordinary occurrences of state affairs, which have no precedent, otherwise they would cease to be extraordinary.

It is, at these times, that sublimity, simplicity and sincerity, qualities personified in the late Mr. Fox, are the requisites of the great statesman, who would have victoriously repelled the absurdity of two out of three co-ordinate estates, themselves imperfectly formed, "ex mero motu" creating the third estate by a fiction, and while they are doing so, assuming and exercising of themselves, no small portion of the executive power; and all this built upon an inchoate and imperfect precedent, that is, on no precedent at all. But lawyers, * who become ministers of state, conduct themselves *coastwise* on the chart of the constitution, from precedent to precedent, as from headland to headland. When forced, by some gust of fortune into the ocean, they fall to cursing their stars, rather than consult them for safety. Our ignorance and incapacity in looking for legal fictions in great and grave questions of state, would induce us to think that the whole and undivided authority of the crown might have merged on the present occasion, as constitutionally, in the legitimate successor to the throne, the heir apparent, as in either house of parliament; neither of which houses could be the less competent to exercise their right and duty, according to the constitution, of imposing such restrictions on the regent as might secure the re-assumption of royal power on the recovery of the king, and in that security, we think all would be attained that was necessary. But the truth seems to be,

* Cicero, in one of his epistles, describes a good Lawyer, but we cannot recognize a single quality of a great statesman. "Servius hic nobiscum hanc urbanam militiam respondendi, scribendi, cavendi, plenam solicitudinis ac stomachi secutus est: jus civile didicit: multum vigilavit; laboravit; præsto multis fuit. Multorum stultitiam perpessus est, arrogantiam pertulit; difficultatem exsorbuit. Vixit ad aliorum arbitrium, non ad suum. Magna laus et grata hominibus unum hominem elaborare in ea scientia, quae sit multis profutura." How would Cicero be surprised at seeing a lawyer of this description, become the prime minister of one of the greatest nations in the globe!

that the illegitimate estate, which may be called the borough-mongering estate, wishes in all cases to manifest its power in controuling even the authorities constitutionally constituted; it is the spring of the party spirit of the present time, not less in degree than what took place in 1788, though not headed with such personal ability, and personal ambition; and it will form the great vexation in the administration of the regent, and the grand obstruction in his wishes to satisfy a loyal and generous people.

The prince *has* sanctioned the two houses in the claim of right and power of imposing restrictions, notwithstanding the great minority, or rather the majority in both houses must probably, in the event of his refusal, have placed the executive power undiminished in his hands, after some time had elapsed. But he did not wish that the machine of government should stand still, in such a perilous season, 'till a question *comparatively* unimportant, were decided, when every day is interesting to the salvation of these countries. His first act (be it remembered) has been a sacrifice of his private feelings on the altar of public duty. He has, in this, displayed at once his moderation, and his magnanimity, but he has expressly said, in auspicious words, that it is only upon the CONSTITUTIONAL advice of an ENLIGHTENED parliament, and the zealous support of a loyal and generous people, he relies for the relief of the nation from its present dangers and difficulties. The defect of representation must be remedied, and by that means alone, will he ever be able to obtain *constitutional* advice from an *enlightened* parliament, the extinction of faction, and the unanimous support of a generous and loyal people. By what means can the wisdom of parliament be more *constitutionally* conveyed, than by keeping up a more strict correspondence with the constituent body, and from whence is the representative body, opake and dark as it is, to acquire *light*, but by a reflection from the fountain of power, the source of light and liberty, the PEOPLE?

Evident symptoms appear that the people are becoming tired of the Pittite system, and in the hopes of getting rid of it, they are desirous that the Prince of Wales should be appointed Regent, without having his hands tied up so that he may not be hampered by the anomaly of two courts, and two systems of influence counteracting each other. It is hoped that the prince will be disposed to pursue plans far different from those by which the affairs of the empire have latterly been conducted. In his answer to the two houses, he has expressed himself in handsome terms, that he has equal regard for the welfare of the people, as for the security of the crown. In his answer in 1789, he with great propriety declares that the regal power is a trust for the benefit of the people- a just and enlightened sentiment! Divested of the wish to see the prince at liberty to follow the dictates of his own heart, and that the system of the last fifty years should be radically changed, the late debates in parliament, as to forms and legal fictions have been extremely wearisome and uninteresting, little or nothing of sound reasoning, or *constitutional principle* was produced on either side. The aim of the faction holding the reins of government is directed to prevent the intended regent, from doing the good he might be inclined to do, lest the probability of their return to power hereafter might be lessened. Much evil may result to the nation from a delay of investing him with full powers. Princes are liable to change like other men, and if the opportunity be now missed,

the inclination may not again return. To gain permanent popularity, and to establish himself firmly in the hearts of a grateful people, a complete change of system is requisite. The tide of popular feeling is now strongly in favour of the prince. Not only the venal, the worshippers of the rising sun, and the vicars of Bray applaud; but the independent portion of the community have their hopes and expectations strongly excited. Their fears also are raised. The prince may now establish himself in the hearts of the people; but if any temporising policy or compromising timidity occur to enfeeble his councils, and if the men he chooses do not prove honest, and brace up their minds to bear the shock of the present crisis of unparallelled danger with firmness, the re-action of popular favour will be severely felt.

The parliament has been at length opened by the great seal being affixed by a vote of both houses to a commission for that purpose, and a bill introduced into the house of commons for appointing the Prince of Wales Regent. The principal restrictions are, not to create any peers for a limited time, and that part of the household establishment should be under the control of the Queen. The latter restriction appears very unreasonable as to the extent to which it has been carried by the majorities in the commons, in favour of the plan proposed by Spencer Perceval and his coadjutors. He claims merit for his attachment to the king, and his adherents are loud in their applauses of "hear, hear," on his professions, but to the impartial he appears as only desirous to retain as much power as he can in his own hands, or rather perhaps to procure it for one, who possessing great ambition, or rather insatiable avarice, will permit him and a select few to be the ostensible distributors of it. The people take the opposite side, and wish to see the Regent unrestricted, that the measures of reform, which are looked for from him and a new ministry, may not be impeded. Charles Jas. Fox used to say "that confidence was a plant of slow growth with men of long experience," and it is scarcely prudent to be lavish in bestowing praise by anticipation. The struggle for power is evident; the people are no farther interested than as to the question, who will use it best; and the present men have justly forfeited the confidence of the reflecting part of the nation. The question whether *the master of the Buck-hounds* shall be under the controul of the queen, may at first glance appear ludicrous, but it becomes of importance when it is viewed as an affair of patronage. The holders of that office, and of many similar ones are members of parliament, and form component parts of the majorities by which measures obnoxious to the people have been often carried. If it be allowable in the present crisis to wish a preponderance of this influence to the Prince; surely they who look beyond the temporary party politics of the day are justified in desiring to have future restrictions on all undue influence on any side, and while the adherents of princes contend for power to their respective parties, the people should have their attention undeviatingly fixed on a REFORM which would correct all these abuses.

We insert among the documents, a petition from the town of Nottingham, and the resolutions of the Common Hall of the city of London. The Common Council had passed similar resolutions the day before. We give them a place in our records, because we approve of the increas-

ing popular spirit of the country, and because they breathe more of the spirit of genuine freedom, than the resolutions of some greater assemblies. It is our aim to cherish the spirit of liberty in whatever place we find it existing. If our native country gave similar indications, gladly would we record them. But the genius of Erin is not yet awaked.

Our review of foreign politics may be short. The crisis of affairs in Portugal is rapidly approaching, and may probably be terminated before the procrastinating forms now slowly going forward, will allow the Prince of Wales to be invested with the office of Regent. The French have crossed the Zezere in several directions, and appear to meditate vigorous measures. In Spain there is little consolatory, and the dream of Spanish patriotism which caused so great a popular delusion among us, for a time, has nearly lost its influence. Cadiz is closely and vigorously besieged, and the Cortes do not establish their character for an honorable disregard to party views in the present crisis of their country. They have banished the members of the former council of regency, without a trial.

Constantinople has been disturbed by the Janissaries, those machines of the old military despotism, and the scourges of the princes and the people. Turkey may soon be expected to change their former despotism, for a better organized, but not a more just system of military power, under the direction, and at the mandate of the present ruler of continental Europe.

In Norway we are informed that the people have manifested strong opposition to the naval conscription introduced into their country, through French influence. Such a resistance was to be expected from a simple people like the Norwegians, living remote from luxury, and cherishing a spirit of independence amidst their native rocks and mountains.

In South America the spirit of revolution spreads throughout that vast continent, as well as in the Southern provinces of North America, which were under the dominion of Spain. A contest has long subsisted between the old and the new settlers, or the Spaniards by descent, and the Spaniards by birth. It appears probable, that at no very distant period, the entire continents of America will be independent of Europe. Such a change furnishes scope for imagination at present, and for hopes of the amelioration of mankind in future.

DOCUMENTS.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of American Manufactures, made April 17, 1810, *in obedience to a Resolution of the house of representatives.*

(Continued from No. 28, *page* 394.*)*

PAPER AND PRINTING.

Some foreign paper is still imported; but the greater part of the consumption is of American manufacture: and it is believed, that if sufficient attention was every where paid to the preservation of rags, a quantity equal to the demand would be made in the United States. Paper-mills are erected in every part of the Union. There are twenty-one in the states of New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Delaware, alone; and ten in only five counties of the states of New-York and Maryland. Eleven of those mills employ a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, and 180 workmen, and make annually 150,000 dollars worth of paper.

Printing is carried on to an extent commensurate with the demand. Exclusively of the numerous newspapers, which alone form a considerable item in value, all the books for which there is an adequate number of purchasers, are printed in the United States. But sufficient data have not been obtained to form an estimate of the annual aggregate value of the paper made

and of the printing and book-binding executed, in the United States, other than what may be inferred from the population. The manufactures of hanging-paper, and of playing-cards, are also extensive; and that of printing types, of which there are two establishments, the principal at Philadelphia, and another at Baltimore, was fully adequate to the demand, but has lately been affected by the want of regulus of antimony.

Manufactures of Hemp.—The annual importations of foreign hemp amounted to 6,900 tons. But the interruption of commerce has greatly promoted the cultivation of that article in Massachusetts, New York, Kentucky, and several other places; and it is believed, that a sufficient quantity will, in a short time, be produced in the United States.

The manufacture of ropes, cables, and cordage of every description, may be considered as equal to the demand; the exportations of American manufacture for 1806 and 1807, having exceeded the average of 6,500 quintals, and the importations from foreign ports having fallen short of 4,200 ditto.

Exclusive of the rope-walks in all the sea-ports, there are fifteen in Kentucky alone, which consume about one thousand tons of hemp a-year; and six new works were in a state of preparation for the present year.

The manufacturers of sail-duck, formerly established in Rhode Island, in Connecticut, and at Salem, have been abandoned or suspended, partly on account of the high price of hemp, and partly for want of capital. Some is still made; and the species of canvas, commonly called cotton bagging, is now manufactured in various places on an extensive scale. An establishment at Philadelphia employs eight looms; and can make annually 17,000 yards of duck, or 45,000 yards of cotton bagging. There are thirteen manufactories in Kentucky, and two in West Tennessee. The five at or near Lexington, make annually 250,000 yards of duck and cotton bagging.

Spirituous and malt liquors.—The duty on licensed stills amounted in 1801 to 372,000; and, on account of omissions, might be estimated at 450,000 dollars. As the duty actually paid on the spirits distilled in those stills, did not on an average exceed five cents per gallon, the quantity of spirits distilled during that year from grain and fruit (exclusive of the large gin-distilleries in cities) must have amounted to about 9,000,000 of gallons, and may at present, the manufacturing having increased at least in the same ratio as the population, be estimated at twelve millions of gallons. To this must be added about three millions of gallons of gin and rum, distilled in cities; making an aggregate of fifteen millions of gallons.

The importations of foreign spirits are nevertheless very considerable, having amounted during the years 1806 and 1807, to 9,750,000 gallons a-year, and yielding a net annual revenue to the United States of 2,865,000 dollars.

The quantity of malt liquors made in the United States, is nearly equal to their consumption.

The annual foreign importations amount only to 185,000 gallons. And the annual exportations of American beer and cider to 187,000 gallons.

But the amount actually made, cannot be correctly stated. It has been said, that the breweries of Philidelphia consumed annually 150,000 bushels of malt; and exclusively of the numerous establishments on a smaller scale, dispersed throughout the country, extensive breweries are known to exist in New York and Baltimore.

From those data, the aggregate value of spirituous and malt liquors annually made in the United States, cannot be estimated at less than ten millions of dollars.

Iron and Manufactures of Iron.—The information received respecting that important branch is very imperfect. It is however well known that iron ore abounds, and that numerous furnaces and forges are erected throughout the United States. They supply a sufficient quantity of hollow ware, and of castings of every description: but about 4,500 tons of bar iron are annually imported from Russia, and probably an equal quantity from Sweden and England together. A vague estimate states the amount of bar iron annually used in the United States at fifty thousand tons, which would leave about forty thousand for that of American manufacture. Although a great proportion of the ore found in Vermont, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, be of a superior quality, and some of the iron manufactured there equal to any imported, it is to be regretted, that from the great demand, and from want of proper attention in the manufacture, much inferior American iron is brought to market. On that ac-

count, the want of the ordinary supply of Russian iron has been felt in some of the slitting and rolling mills. But whilst a reduction of the duty on Russian iron is asked from several quarters, it is generally stated, that a high or prohibitory duty on English bar, slit, rolled, and sheet iron, would be beneficial; that which is usually imported on account of its cheapness, being made with pit coal, and of a very inferior quality.

The annual importations of sheet, slit, and hoop iron, amount to five hundred and sixty-five tons; and the quantity rolled and slit in the United States, is estimated at seven thousand tons. In the state of Massachusetts alone, are found thirteen rolling and slitting mills, in which about 3,500 tons of bar iron, principally from Russia, are annually rolled or slit. A portion is used for sheet iron, and nail rods for wrought nails; but two-thirds of the whole quantity of bar iron, flattened by machinery in the United States, is used in the manufacture of cut nails, which has now extended throughout the whole country, and being altogether an American invention, subsituting machinery to manual labour, deserves particular notice. It will be sufficient here to state, that the annual product of that branch alone, may be estimated at twelve hundred thousand dollars; and that, exclusively of the saving of fuel, the expense of manufacturing cut nails is not one-third part of that of forging wrought nails. About two hundred and eighty tons are already annually exported; but the United States continue to import annually more than fifteen hundred tons of wrought nails and spikes. An increase of duty on these, and a drawback on the exportation of the cut nails, is generally asked for.

A considerable quantity of blistered, and some refined steel, are made in America: the foreign importations exceed 11,000 cwt. a-year.

The manufactures of iron consist principally of agricultural implements, and of all the usual work performed by common blacksmiths. To these may be added, anchors, shovels and spades, axes, scythes, and other edge-tools, saws, bits, and stirrups, and a great variety of the coarser articles of ironmongery; but cutlery, and all the finer species of hardware and of steel work, are almost altogether imported from Great Britain. Balls, shells, and cannon of small caliber, are cast in several places; and three founderies for casting solid those of the largest caliber, together with the proper machinery for boring and finishing them, are established in Cecil county, Maryland, near the city of Washington, and at Richmond, in Virginia; each of the two last may cast 300 pieces of artillery a-year, and a great number of iron and brass cannon are made at and near the seat of government. Those of Philadelphia, and near the Hudson river are not now employed. It may be here added, that there are several iron founderies for casting every species of work wanted for machinery, and that steam-engines are made at that of Philadelphia.

At the two public armouries of Springfield, and Harper's-ferry, 19,000 muskets are annually made. About twenty thousand more are made at several factories, of which the most perfect is said to be that near New Haven, and which, with the exception of that erected at Richmond, by the state of Virginia, are all private establishments. These may, if wanted, be immediately enlarged, and do not include a number of gun-smiths employed in making rifles, and several other species of arms. Swords and pistols are also manufactured in several places.

Although it is not practicable to make a correct statement of the value of all the iron, and manufactures of iron, annually made in the United States, it is believed to be from twelve to fifteen millions of dollars. The annual importations from all foreign countries, including iron bar, and every description of manufactures of iron or steel, are estimated at near four millions of dollars.

Copper and Brass.—Rich copper mines are found in New Jersey in Virginia, and near Lake Superior; but they are not now wrought. The principal manufactures of that material, are those of stills and other vessels; but the copper in sheets and bolts is almost universally imported; the only manufacture for that object, which is at Boston, not receiving sufficient encouragement, although a capital of 25,000 dollars has been vested in a rolling mill, and other apparatus. The true reason is, that those articles are imported free of duty; and the owner seems to be principally employed in casting bells, and other articles.

Zinc has been lately discovered in Pensylvania; and there are a few manufactures of metal buttons, and various brass wares.

Manufactures of Lead.—Lead is found in Virginia, and some other places, but the richest mines of that metal are found in Upper Louisiana, and also, it is said, in the adjacent country on the east side of the Mississippi. They are not yet wrought to the extent of which they are susceptible; and, after supplying the western country, do not furnish more than two hundred tons annually to the Atlantic states.

The annual importations from foreign countries of red and white lead, amount to 1,150 tons. And those of lead itself, and of all other manufactures of lead, to 1,225 tons.

The principal American manufactures are those of shot, and colours of lead. Of the first, there are two establishments on a large scale at Philadelphia, and another in Louisiana, which are more than sufficient to supply the whole demand, stated at six hundred tons a-year. Five hundred and sixty tons of red and white lead, litharge, and some other preparations of that metal, are made in Philadelphia alone. A repeal of the duty of one cent per pound on lead, and an equalization of that on the manufactures of lead, by charging them all with the two cents per pound laid on white and red lead, is asked by the manufacturers.

Various other paints and colours are also prepared in Philadelphia, and some other places.

Tin, japanned, plated Wares.—The manufacture of tin ware is very extensive, and Connecticut supplies the greater part of the United States with that article; but the sheets are always imported. The manufacture of plated ware, principally for coach-makers and sadlers, employs at Philadelphia seventy-three workmen; and the amount annually made there, exceeds one hundred thousand dollars. There are other similar establishments at New York, Baltimore, Boston, and Charlestown.

Gun-Powder.—Saltpetre is found in Virginia, Kentucky, and some other of the western states and territories; but it is principally imported from the East Indies. The manufacture of gun-powder is nearly, and may at any moment be made altogether, adequate to the consumption; the importation of foreign powder amounting only to 200,000 pounds, and the exportation of American powder to 100,000 pounds. The manufacture of Brandywine, which employs a capital of 75,000 dollars, and 36 workmen, and is considered as the most perfect, makes alone 225,000 pounds annually, and might make 600,000 pounds, if there were a demand for it. Two others near Baltimore, have a capital of 100,000 dollars, and make 450,000 pounds of a quality, said lately to be equal to any imported. There are several other powder-mills in Pensylvania, and other places; but the total amount of gun-powder made in the United States is not ascertained.

Earthen and Glass Ware.—A sufficient quantity of the coarser species of pottery is made every where; and information has been received of four manufactures of a finer kind lately established. One at Philadelphia, with a capital of 11,000 dollars, manufactures a species similar to that made in Staffordshire, in England; and the others, in Chester county in Pensylvania, in New Jersey, and on the Ohio, make various kinds of queen's-ware.

Information has been obtained of ten glass manufactures, which employ about 140 glass blowers, and make annually 27,000 boxes of window glass, containing each 100 square feet of glass. That of Boston makes crown glass equal to any imported: all the other make green or German glass, worth 15 per cent. less: that of Pittsburgh uses coal, and all the others, wood for fuel.

The annual importations of foreign window glass amounted to 27,000 boxes; the extension of the domestic manufacture, which supplies precisely one-half of the consumption, being prevented by the want of workmen.

Some of those manufactures make also green bottles, and other wares: and two works, employing together six glass-blowers, have been lately erected at Pittsburgh, and make decanters, tumblers, and every other description of flint glass, of a superior quality.

Chemical Preparations.—Copperas is extracted in large quantities from pyrites in Vermont, New Jersey, and Tennessee. About 200,000 pounds of oil of vitriol, and other acids, are annually manufactured in a single establishment at Philadelphia. Various other preparations and drugs are also made there, and in some other places; and the annual amount exported, exceeds 30,000 dollars in value.

Salt.—The salt-springs in Onondago and Cayuga in the state of New York, furnish about 300,000 bushels a-year; and the quantity may be increased in proper-

tion to the demand. Those of the western states and territories supply about an equal quantity; that known by the name of the Wabash Saline, which belongs to the United States, making now 130,000 bushels. Valuable discoveries have also lately been made on the banks of the Kenhawa. But the annual importation of foreign salt amounts to more than three millions of bushels, and cannot be superceded by American salt unless it be made along the sea coast. The works in the state of Massachusetts are declining, and cannot proceed unless the duty on foreign salt should again be laid. It is necessary to shelter the works from the heavy summer rains by light roofs moving on rollers. This considerably increases the expense; and it appears that the erection of ten thousand superficial square feet, costs one thousand dollars, and that they produce only two hundred bushels a-year. A more favourable result is anticipated on the coast of North Carolina, on account of the difference in the climate; and works, covering 275,000 square feet, have been lately erected there.

Miscellaneous.—Respecting the other manufactures enumerated in the former part of this report, no important or correct information has been received, except as relates to the two following:

Straw bonnets and hats are made with great success; and a small district in Rhode Island and Massachusetts annually exports to other parts of the Union, to the amount of 250,000 dollars.

Several attempts have been made to print calicoes, but it does not seem that the manufactures can, without additional duties, stand the competition with similar foreign articles. The difficulties under which they labour are stated under the petition of the calico-printers of Philadelphia to Congress. A considerable capital has been vested in an establishment near Baltimore, which can print 12,000 yards a-week, and might be considerably extended, if the profits and the demand afforded sufficient encouragement.

From this sketch of American manufactures, it may with certainty be inferred that their annual product exceeds one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. And it is not improbable that the raw materials used, and the provisions and other articles consumed, by the manufacturers, create a home market for agricultural products not very inferior to that which arises from foreign demand. A result more favourable than might have been expected from a view of the natural causes which impede the introduction, and retard the progress of manufactures in the United States.

The revenue of the United States being principally derived from duties on the importation of foreign merchandize, these have also operated as a premium in favour of American manufactures; whilst, on the other hand, the continuance of peace, and the frugality of government, have rendered unnecessary any oppressive taxes, tending materially to enhance the price of labour, or impeding any species of industry.

No cause indeed has perhaps more promoted in every respect, the general prosperity of the United States, than the absence of those systems of internal restrictions and monopoly which continue to disfigure the state of society in other countries. No laws exist here directly or indirectly confining man to a particular occupation or place, or excluding any citizen from any branch he may at any time think proper to pursue. Industry is in every respect perfectly free and unfettered; every species of trade, commerce, art, profession, and manufacture, being equally open to all, without requiring any previous regular apprenticeship, admission, or license. Hence the progress of America has not been confined to the improvement of her agriculture, and to the rapid formation of new settlements and states in the wilderness, but her citizens have extended their commerce through every part of the globe, and carry on with complete success, even those branches for which a monopoly had heretofore been considered essentially necessary.

Washington, ALBERT GALLATIN.
April 17th, 1810.

Message of the President of the United American States to the Congress.

Washington, Dec. 5.

The president of the United States this day communicated, by Mr. Edward Coles his private secretary, the following message to the Congress:...

"*Fellow-citizens of the Senate, and of the house of Representatives,*

"The embarrassments which have prevailed in our foreign relations, so much employed the deliberations of Congress, makes it a primary duty, in meeting you, to communicate whatever may have occurred, in that branch of our national affairs.

"The act of the last session of congress 'concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies,' having invited in a new form, a termination of their edicts against our neutral commerce, copies of the acts were immediately forwarded to our ministers at London and Paris, with a view that its object might be within the early attention of the French and British governments.

"By the communication received through our minister at Paris, it appeared that a knowledge of the act by the French government was followed by a declaration that the Berlin and Milan decrees were revoked, and would cease to have effect on the first day of November ensuing.—These being the only known edicts of France; within the description of the act, and the revocation of them, being such that they ceased, at that date, to violate our neutral commerce; the fact, as prescribed by law, was announced by a proclamation bearing date the second day of November.

"It would have well accorded with the conciliatory views, indicated by this proceeding on the part of France, to have extended them to all the grounds of just complaint, which now remain unadjusted with the United States. It was particularly anticipated that, as a further evidence of just dispositions towards them, restoration would have been immediately made of the property of our citizens seized under a misapplication of the principle of reprisals, combined with a misconstruction of a law of the United States. This expectation has not been fulfilled.

"From the British government no communication on the subject of the act has been received. To a communication from our minister at London of the revocation, by the French government, of its Berlin and Milan decrees, it was answered that the British system would be relinquished as soon as the repeal of the French decrees should have actually taken effect, and the commerce of neutral nations have been restored to the condition in which it stood previously to the promulgation of those decrees.

"This pledge, although it does not necessarily import, does not exclude the intention of relinquishing, along with the orders in council, the practice of these novel blockades which have a like effect of interrupting our neutral commerce. And this further justice to the United States is the rather to be looked for, inasmuch as the blockades in question, being not more contrary to the established law of nations, than inconsistent with the rules of blockade formerly recognized by Great Britain herself, could have no alleged basis other than the plea of retaliation alleged as the basis of the Orders in Council. Under the modification of the original Orders of Nov. 1807 into the Orders of April 1809, there is indeed scarcely a nominal distinction between the Orders and the blockades. One of those illegitimate blockades, bearing date in May, 1806, having been expressly avowed to be still unrescinded, and to be in effect, comprehended in the Orders in Council, was too distinctly brought within the purview of the Act of Congress, not be comprehended in the explanation of the requisites to a compliance with it. The British Government was accordingly apprized by our Minister near it, that such was the light in which the subject was to be regarded.

"In this new posture our relations with these Powers, the consideration of Congress will be properly turned to a removal of doubts which may occur in the exposition, and difficulties in the execution, of the Act above cited.

"The commerce of the United States, with the North of Europe, heretofore much vexed by licentious cruizers, particularly under the Danish flag, has latterly been visited with fresh and extensive depredations The measures pursued in behalf of our injured citizens, not having obtained justice for them, a further and more formal interposition with the Danish government is contemplated. The principles which have been maintained by that government in relation to neutral commerce, and the friendly professions of his Danish majesty towards the United States are valuable pledges in favour of a successful issue.

"Among the events growing out of the state of the Spanish monarchy, our attention was imperiously attracted to the change developing itself in that portion of West Florida; which, though of right appertaining to the United States, had remained in the possession of Spain; awaiting the result of negociation for its actual delivery to them. The Spanish authority was subverted—and a situation produced, exposing the country to ulterior events, which might essentially affect the rights and welfare of the union. In such a conjecture, I did not delay the interposition required for the

occupancy of the territory west of the river Perdido; to which the title of the United States extends, and to which the laws provided for the territory of Orleans are applicable. With this view the proclamation, of which a copy is laid before you, was confided to the governor of that territory, to be carried into effect. The legality and necessity of the course pursued, assure me of the favourable light in which it will present itself to the legislature; and of the promptitude with which they will supply whatever provisions may be due to the essential rights and equitable interests of the people thus brought into the bosom of the American family.

"Our amity with the powers of Barbary, with the exception of a recent occurrence at Tunis, of which an explanation is just received, appears to have been uninterrupted, and to have become more firmly established.

"With the Indian tribes, also, the peace and friendship of the United States are found to be so eligible, that the general disposition to preserve both continues to gain strength.

"I feel particular satisfaction in remarking that an interior view of our country presents us with greatful proofs of its substantial and encreasing prosperity. To thriving agriculture, and the improvements related to it, is added a highly interesting extention of useful manufactures; the combined product of professional occupations, and of household industry. Such, indeed, is the experience of economy, as well as of policy, in these substitutes for supplies heretofore obtained by foreign commerce, that, in a national view, the change is justly regarded as of itself more than a recompence for those privations and losses resulting from foreign injustice, which furnished the general impulse required for its accomplishment. How far it may be expedient to guard the infancy of this improvement in the distribution of labour, by regulations of the commercial tarif, is a subject which cannot fail to suggest itself to your patriotic reflections.

"It will rest with the consideration of Congress, also whether a provident, as well as fair encouragement, should not be given to our navigation, by such regulations as will place it on a level of competition with foreign vessels, particularly in transporting the important and bulky productions of our own soil. The failure of equality and reciprocity in the existing regulation on this subject operates, in our ports, as a premium to foreign competitors; and the inconvenience must increase, as these may be multiplied, under more favourable circumstances, by the more than countervailing encouragements now given them, by the laws of their respective countries.

"Whilst it is universally admitted that a well-instructed people alone can be permanently a free people; and whilst it is evident that the means of diffusing and improving useful knowledge form so small a proportion of the expenditures for national purposes, I cannot presume it to be unseasonable to invite your attention to the advantages of superadding, to the means of education provided by the several States, a seminary of learning, instituted by the national legislature, within the limits of their exclusive jurisdiction; the expense of which might be defrayed, or reimbursed, out of the vacant grounds which have accrued to the nation within those limits.

"Such an institution though local in its legal character, would be universal in its beneficial effects. By enlightening the opinions; by expanding the patriotism; and by assimilating the principles, the sentiments and manners of those who might resort to this temple of science, to be re-distributed, in due time, through every part of the community; sources of jealousy and prejudice would be diminished, the features of national character would be multiplied, and great extent given to social harmony.

"But above all, a well constituted seminary in the centre of the nation, is recommended by the consideration, that the additional instruction emanating from it, would contribute not less to strengthen the foundations, than to adorn the structure, of our free and happy system of government.

"Among the commercial abuses still committed under the American flag, and leaving in force my former references to that subject, it appears that American citizens are instrumental in carrying on a traffic in enslaved Africans, equally in violation of the laws of humanity, and in defiance of those of their own country. The same just and benevolent motives which produced the interdiction in force against this criminal conduct, will doubtless be felt by Congress, in devising further means of suppressing the evil.

"In the midst of uncertainties necessarily connected with the great interests of the United States, prudence requires a continuance of our defensive and precau-

nary arrangements. The secretary of war and secretary of the Navy, will submit the statements and estimates which may aid congress, in their ensuing provisions for the land and naval forces. The statements of the latter will include a view of the transfers of appropriations in the naval expenditure, and the grounds on which they were made

"The fortifications for defence of our maritime frontier, have been prosecuted according to the plan laid down in 1808. The works, with some exceptions are completed, and furnished with ordnance. Those for the security of New York, though far advanced towards completion, will require a further time and appropriation. This is the case with a few others, either not completed, or in need of repairs.

"The improvements, in quality and quantity, made in the manufactory of cannon; and of small arms, both at the public armories, and private factories, warrant additional confidence in the competency of these resources, for supplying the public exigencies.

"These preparations for arming the militia, having thus far provided for one of the objects contemplated by the power vested in congress, with respect to that great bulwark of the public safety, it is for their consideration, whether further provisions are not requisite, for the other contemplated objects, of organization and discipline. To give to this great mass of physical and moral force, the efficiency which it merits, and is capable of receiving, it is indispensible that they should be instructed and practised in the rules by which they are to be governed. Towards an accomplishment of this important work I recommend for the consideration of congress the expediency of instituting a system which shall, in the first instance, call into the field, at the public expense, and a given time, certain portions of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The instruction and discipline thus required gradually diffuse through the entire body of the militia that practical knowledge and promptitude for actual service, which are the great ends to be pursued. Experience has left no doubt, either of the necessity, or of the efficacy of competent military skill, in those portions of an army, in fitting it for the final duties, which it may have to perform.

"The corps of engineers, with the military academy, are entitled to the early attention of Congress. The buildings at the seat, fixt by law, for the present academy, are not so far in decay, as not to afford the necessary accommodation. But a revision of the law is recommended, principally with a view to a more enlarged cultivation and diffusion of the advantages of such institutions, by providing professorships for all the necessary branches of military instruction, and by the establishment of an additional academy, at the seat of government, or elsewhere. The means by which war as well for defence, as for offence, are now carried on, render these schools of the most scientific operations an indispensible part of every adequate system. Even among nations whose large standing armies and frequent wars afford every other opportunity of instruction, these establishments are found to be indispensible, for the due attainment of the branches of military science, which require a regular course of study and experiment. In a government, happily without the other opportunities, seminaries where the elementary principles of war can be taught without actual war, and without the expense of extensive and standing armies, have the precious advantage of uniting an essential preparation against external danger, with a scrupulous regard to internal safety. In no other way, probably, can a provision of equal efficacy for the public defence, be made at so little expense, or more consistently with public liberty.

"The receipts into the treasury during the year ending on the 30th of September last (and amounting to more than eight millions and a half, of dollars) have exceeded the current expences of the government, including the interest of the public debt. For the purpose of reimbursing at the end of the year 3,759,000 dollars; of the principal, a loan, as authorised by law, had been negociated to that amount, but has since been reduced to 2,750,000 dollars: the reduction being permitted by the state of the Treasury, in which there will be a balance remaining at the end of the year, estimated at 2000,000 dollars. For the probable receipts of the next year, and other details, refer to statements which will be transmitted from the Treasury; and which will enable you to judge what further provisions may be necessary for the ensuing.

"Reserving to future occasions, in the course of the session, whatever other communications may claim your attention, I

close the present, by expressing my reliance, under the blessing of Divine Providence, on the judgment and patriotism which will guide your measures, at a period particularly calling for united councils, and inflexible exertions, for the welfare of our country, and by assuring you of the fidelity and alacrity with which my co-operation will be afforded.

"JAMES MADISON."

Resolutions of the Common Council of Nottingham.

At a Meeting of the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, and Livery of the town and county of the town of Nottingham, held at the Guildhall, in and for the said town, on Wednesday the 2d of January, 1811, pursuant to the regular notice of the purpose of such Meeting,

JOHN BATES, esq. Mayor in the Chair,

Resolved unanimously, That with the most fervent wishes for his Majesty's speedy recovery, we contemplate with the deepest sorrow the present afflictive dispensation of Providence which has exposed our beloved monarch to the most dreadful pain and suffering, involved the royal family in the deepest distress, and deprived the people of these realms of any legal organ of the executive authority in the state.

That from the fullest confidence in the mature age, and amiable character of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, we observe with the most lively satisfaction, that the houses of Lords and Commons regard him as the fittest person in the present emergency, to whom to commit on behalf of his Majesty, and in trust for his people, the exercise of those prerogatives which, in the person of the King, are necessarily suspended by his Majesty's indisposition.

That it is with feelings of the greatest apprehension that we understand it to be in the contemplation of those who at present act as his Majesty's confidential servants, to annihilate, for a time at least, some of the most essential prerogatives of the crown, and to limit and fetter some of its most important functions, in the person of the Prince of Wales, as Regent, because it appears to us that such an attempt is as insulting to the character of the Prince, as it is derogatory to the principles of our form of government. We desire to see the power and majesty of the crown and the will of the people, always fully and fairly represented in the Parliament of the British Constitution, which contemplates the prerogatives of the Crown, not as the property of the King, but as trusts reposed in him for the benefit of the people, without whose continued agency the people will be defrauded of their most essential rights, and the glorious fabric of the English Constitution remain defective and imperfect.

That the petitions to the houses of Lords and Commons, now produced to this meeting by the town clerk, be adopted as the act of this meeting; and that the Common Seal of this Corporation being thereto respectively affixed, the same be signed by the town clerk, and presented, in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council and Livery, to the houses of Lords and Commons.

That the petition to the house of Lords be transmitted by the town clerk, for presentation, to the right honourable lord Holland, our Recorder; and the petition to the house of Commons, to Daniel Parker Coke, and John Smith, esqrs. our Reprsentatives therein, requesting their support of the principles of the petitions.

That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the town clerk, and published in such manner as the Mayor may direct.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Mayor, for calling this meeting in pursuance of the requisition made to him for that purpose, and for his attentive and impartial conduct in the Chair.

By order of the Meeting,
GEORGE COLDHAM, Town Clerk.

Resolutions of the Common Hall, London.

SMITH, MAYOR.

At a Meeting or Assembly of the Mayor, Aldermen and Liverymen of the several Companies of the city of London, in common Hall assembled, at the Guildhall of the said city, on Wednesday the 9th day of January, 1811.

Resolved unanimously, That the end and design of all Governments, is, or ought to be, the good of the people—that the prerogatives of the Crown are vested in the King, as a sacred trust for their benefit.

2. Resolved unanimously, That it is, therefore, equally their duty to guard, by every constitutional means, against all encroachments and innovations upon the just and necessary powers and prerogatives of the crown, as to oppose those encroachments and innovations which have so notoriously been made upon the representative branch of our Constitution.

3. Resolved unanimously—That, anxious, as we are, to remove from the Government every species of unjust influence, equally injurious to King and people, and to promote a system of general reform, especially in that branch of the Legislature, the corrupt state of which has been the great source of all our national calamities the Commons House of Parliament; we, nevertheless, feel equally anxious to maintain the real splendour and dignity of the crown, and all its just and necessary powers and prerogatives.

4. Resolved unanimously—That deeply lamenting the afflicting incapacity of our most gracious Sovereign, by which the functions of the Executive Government have been suspended, we derive a cheering consolation in contemplating the many amiable qualities of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the attachment which he has invariably evinced for the rights and liberties of the people, affording the nation the best grounded confidence of seeing the royal functions wisely and ably exercised.

5. That, impressed with these considerations, we cannot but view all attempts to abridge the Royal Authority, and impose restrictions upon the Regent, in the person of his Royal Highness, as highly dangerous and unconstitutional, establishing a new estate in the realm, to controul and counteract the Executive Government, and tending to render it feeble and inefficient, at a time when the state of the nation peculiarly requires its full energies.

6. Resolved, That we, therefore, view with concern and indignation the attempts which are made to degrade the kingly office, and to render it dependent upon those ministers, who have so long abused the confidence of the Sovereign, who have uniformly shown a marked contempt for public opinion, whose whole career has been a series of incapacity, misconduct, and violation of the Constitution; who have added to the catalogue of their crimes by usurping the Royal Authority, and who, not content with having engrossed patronage and emolument, and secured to themselves and adherents a profusion of pensions and sinecures, are now endeavouring to obtain an unconstitutional power and influence, which would enable them to embarrass and impede the Executive Government in all its operations, and render it subject to their controul.

7. Resolved unanimously—That the command over his Majestys' seals assumed, and exercised by the two houses of Parliament in the late instance of ordering an issue of treasure from his Majesty's Exchequer, appears to us subversive of the independence, and dangerous to the existence of the regal part of our government, and that to prevent the necessity of having again recourse to such perilous expedients, and of thereby confirming and extending still further this alarming precedent, it is the opinion of this meeting, that in the present suspension of the exercise of the Royal Authority, the most constitutional mode of proceeding would be to imitate the glorious example of our ancestors in 1688, by the two houses of Parliament addressing his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to take upon himself the civil, military, and financial administration of the government.

8. Resolved unanimously, That this Common Hall do petition the Right Honourable the House of Lords and the Honourable the House of Commons, agreeably to the foregoing Resolutions.

The drafts of the petitions being read, were unanimously agreed to.

9. Resolved unanimously—That the said petition be signed by the Lord Mayor, four Aldermen, and ten Liverymen.

10. Resolved unanimously—That the Sheriffs do wait upon, and request some Lord in Parliament to present the said petition to the Right Honourable the House of Lords.

11. Resolved unanimously—That Mr. Alderman Coombe, one of the Representatives of this city in Parliament, be requested to present the said petition to the Honourable the House of Commons.

12. Resolved unanimously—That the Representatives of this city in parliament be instructed to support the said petition in the house of Commons, and to oppose all attempts to abridge and fetter the Regent with restrictions.

13. Resolved unanimously—That the thanks of this Common Hall be given to Thomas Smith, esq. Alderman, our late worthy Chief Magistrate, for his very able, upright, and independent conduct, during the time the ardent and important duties of that office were confided to him, wherein he evinced the most kind and friendly attention to his fellow-citizens, a dignified and unostentatious hospitality, a strict impartiality on all occasions, and a constant regard for the rights, liberties, and franchises of this city.

14. Resolved unanimously—That the

thanks of this Common Hall be given to Robert Waithman, esq. who moved, and Samuel Favell, esq. who seconded the several resolutions which have been agreed to this day.

15. Resolved unanimously—That the thanks of this Common Hall be given to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, for his readiness in calling this meeting, and his impartial conduct in the chair this day.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTERNAL DISTURBANCES.*

It is impossible to consider this subject, including, as it necessarily does, a retrospect to past, but not very remote times, without shuddering at the "dreadful notes of preparation," which appear to strike every eye, and every ear, but those, that should be constantly open and watchful for the peace and welfare of the public. The pretended hostility of the Shanavests and Caravats to each other is now laid aside, because no longer deemed necessary, and a peace, hostile to public tranquillity, has been announced between the adverse parties. Corps of peasantry are carrying on military operations throughout the counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary, Limerick and the adjacent parts, as if they were acting under the sanction of the laws. Systematic robbery supplies them with arms, and their depredations are carried on with little or no appearance of tumultuary violence. All field sports are given over; the fowler is sure to be despoiled of his gun; and, unless a speedy and effectual check is given to the spirit of insurrection, the country will present the most dreadful of all spectacles, an armed peasantry, and a disarmed gentry.

Very lately, a fellow in the neighbourhood of Clogheen, told a gentleman, whom he met hunting, that if he ever heard again of his dogs and horses going over other men's grounds, he would shoot him." The hint was effectual, and this alone demonstrates the state of terror and humiliation, to which the natural guardians of the public peace, the country gentlemen, are reduced in that part of the country.

It is computed that upwards of 10,000 stand of arms are in the hands of the insurgents in a single district of the county Tipperary.

In the county of Meath there has been a great many depredations perpetrated lately, by a banditti stiling themselves *Jail Carders*. On the night of the 16th ult. they attacked the farm-yard and offices of Mr. T. B. Hardman, and fired several shots into the house of his bailiff, and having forcibly entered it, threatened to shoot him, beat him severely, and then, in a most savage manner, scraped his back with a wool card. After thus mal-treating the bailiff, they cut down about 250 young trees in the plantation, and destroy-

*We are quite free from internal disturbances in the north. The causes which have long operated to produce disturbances in the south, do not exist with us, or at least not at all in the same proportion. Our poor people are more independent of the richer classes. Those employed in manufactories are not so much under the power of their employers, as the small cottiers, and labourers are of the landholders, and consequently they are not so much oppressed. Independence enlarges their views. The disturbances in the south appear to proceed from long continued oppressions of the poor, who feel their oppressions, and are not sufficiently enlightened to perceive that violence on their parts only renders their situation worse. We do not wonder at their outrages, and that men with uncultivated minds taking revenge into their own hands, should commit shocking crimes. Instead of looking exclusively at their faults, let us look at the language and conduct of the higher classes. How do the rich merchants of Waterford, and other commercial towns in the south, and the aristocratic 'squires of the county Tipperary, speak of the poor papists and natives, as they call them, as if we had not all a common country and birth-place in Ireland. We see that with the highest state of mental improvement, men do not easily forgive injuries: how then can we expect that these men, "brayed in the mortar by the pestle of the church and of the state," men oppressed by their landlords, kept in poverty and ignorance, ridiculed and abused, should conquer the propensities of our common nature, and be alone blamed for excesses, which the views of the rich have as essentially contributed to produce as their own uninstructed and ungoverned passions. Let us not always look at the dark side of character for a generous display of feeling among the lower classes of our country, let us refer to the account of their conduct near Cork, as noticed in the next article, in an extract from Counsellor O'Connel's speech.

ed several gates, &c. They then left a written paper with the bailiff, threatening all persons who should take lands over the heads of others in the counties of Dublin, Meath, or Louth. When they departed, they took with them five mares and one horse, which were afterwards found on the hill of Bellewstown.

On the 8th ult. five large ash trees were cut down and carried away from the estate of George Palmer, esq. near Castle-Bellingham.

On the 24th ult. a meeting of the principal inhabitants of Drogheda was held there, when they came to sundry resolutions respecting the disturbed state of the country. Among other things they say: "We behold with the utmost horror and indignation the commencement in this neighbourhood of that system of nocturnal plunder and depredation, which has so long distracted the southern counties of this kingdom." The meeting next opened a subscription for the purpose of raising a fund to reward such persons as shall be the means of discovering the depredators, and they also appointed a committee to meet weekly in order to devise such measures as may be judged necessary, and to communicate with neighbouring magistrates.

On the 27th ult. a meeting of the magistrates of the county of Meath was held at Dunleek, when a committee was appointed to enquire into the causes of the disturbances which have lately disgraced this neighbourhood. They afterwards resolved, "that upon a close investigation, and on the report of the committee, we find that this neighbourhood is in a most disturbed state."—They afterwards entered into a liberal subscription for obtaining discoveries, and defraying expences.

We gladly publish the following sketch of Irish character from Counsellor O'Connell's speech in the Catholic Committee... from Cobbett's Register of 19th inst. page 136.

"When a detachment of the Brunswick corps, quartered at Fermoy, in August last, was ordered to embark at Cove, on the march from Fermoy, some women, who accompanied the soldiers hither, for the purpose of keeping up with the battalion, or because they knew that incumbered with children, they would have less prospect of being received in the transports, began to abandon their children, leaving them in the potato gardens and behind the hedges. one or two of the children were found in much danger from the cattle and pigs. The country people became alarmed; compassion shot, like electricity, through them; they crouded to the troops and attended their march, receiving every child the women chose to leave behind; they even offered money to the mothers to give up the children without exposing them. Astonished at the eagerness of their humanity, some of the women availed themselves of it, and actually set up their children to auction. A child or two between Middleton and ——, sold as high as six shillings. I was myself shown some of the children in about six weeks after, and the potato diet had agreed very well with them. Can any man be found so callous to humanity, as not to regret that the noble nature of the Irish peasant is not better cultivated; but the fact I speak of passed almost as a thing of course, and nearly without notice: it was indeed mentioned in one or two of the Cork news-papers, but there it rested. In England, had a man of fortune, out of ostentation or vanity, taken up a single child of a foreign soldier it would be blazoned forth trumpet-tongued; the news-papers would never cease extolling the bountiful benefactor—the fact would be sung in ballads, and recorded in lyric poetry; but in Ireland it is a crime against the hirelings of the day, to praise Irish virtues; for which, I trust, that they will never forgive me."

Sir Samuel Romilly, in the midst of his numerous professional and political engagements, does not suffer the cause of humanity to lie neglected. He has lately written to this country to press the sending forward the petition for changing the punishment of death for robbing bleach-greens, which, he says, he shall be very happy to present to the house of Commons, as soon as he receives it.

The Public Bakery of Lisburn not having been latterly conducted so as to answer the original plan, a new bakery has been lately opened in that town, by an individual on his own account, with an intention to embrace the original design of such institutions. Connected with the bakery, there is a store for the sale of oatmeal, by retail, which being entirely conducted on a ready money plan, affords that article on much lower terms to the poor, than when it was sold through hucksters, who often trust, and are under the necessity of charging a high premium as an insurance against the risks of bad debts. It is of great importance to the poor to accustom them to deal for ready money, and

practically to convince them of the benefits of such a mode. Running into debt is generally ruinous to the poor, not only to their comforts, but frequently to their morality. A poor family dependent solely on their weekly labour, should never except on extraordinary occasions, as sickness, or great emergencies, anticipate their small funds. By so doing they learn habits of improvident wastefulness, and only transfer the burden to be more severely felt again with additional pressure. The friends to the poor should strongly inculcate this lesson on those over whom they may have influence. Perhaps the poor can by no means be more effectually served, without violating their independence, than by plans calculated to enable them to economize their slender earnings; and for this purpose, public bakeries and ready-money meat stores are particularly serviceable.

An institution of this kind might be of singular advantage in the town of Belfast. It might be connected with the House of Industry: the officers of that institution to conduct the sale without additional expense, and the knowledge of the situation of the poor already acquired by the committee would enable them to select proper persons to receive the benefits of such a scheme, by giving the poor tickets to enable them to purchase oat meal in proportion to the size of their families.

Much may be done for the poor by assisting them in plans of frugality and foresight: they may thus be advanced higher in the scale of civilization, as rational improvable beings, while mere giving to them not unfrequently injures by teaching dependence and a lazy reliance on casual supplies. The enlightened science of benevolence should always be judiciously coupled with the practice. Neither, without the aid of the other, is really efficacious.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

From 20th December, 1810; *till 20th January*, 1811.

The long continuance of wet weather has greatly interrupted the progress of the plough. Except in the light and dry soils, very little tillage has yet been accomplished; and unless a favourable change takes place soon, the field work of the farmer will be much behind, and probably occasion a late seed time, as was the case last year.

A very considerable proportion of the wheat intended to be sown, has not been got into the ground in proper time. In many parts of the country, the people are busily employed at trenching in their wheat on soils that were too wet to allow of its being sown earlier. The produce of those late crops will depend more on the kind of weather we have in summer, than the earlier ones; if it prove a cold or wet season, they will not arrive at that state of maturity which is necessary to produce either good quality, or a sufficient quantity; and although it may sometimes seem adviseable to sow wheat at a late season, for the sake of lessening the spring work, which in adverse seasons is frequently too heavy for the farmer to get through in proper time; yet it is matter of doubt, whether it would not be better for him to take the risk of suffering that inconvenience, and sow his ground with potato oats, which, in soil prepared for wheat, would hardly ever fail of producing him a crop, equal if not superior to the wheat, and he would have this advantage in addition, that his land would be left in a much cleaner, and less exhausted state, by the one than the other.

The early sown crops of wheat, in a general way, look extremely well, and the young clover and grass, sown last spring, have an appearance of furnishing an ample supply of green food for the ensuing summer; what a pity it is that the generality of the Irish farmers, cannot be prevailed on to lay down their lands with artificial seeds (which would always secure to them a good crop of grass the first year) instead of throwing out their fields in a state of poverty and nakedness, to be overrun with weeds, (the natural tenants of the soil) which seldom allow a tolerable crop of grass to succeed them in less than three or four years, to the great injury of the poor cattle who are turned in to seek their food upon it.

The prices of grain have not altered much since last report; but it is the opinion of some who are deemed competent judges of such things, that both wheat and oats will experience an advance.

Potatoes are at present plenty in the markets, and selling at a price not too high, in proportion to the rent of land.

The hint given in last month's report, to those who had raised their potatoe crops after the few nights of hard frost, appears now to have been a seasonable one, as the writer of this report has since seen large heaps examined, which had many frosted roots in them, and if suffered to remain, would have materially injured the whole.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The quantity of foreign linen imported into Britain, may be estimated by the following account for 1810, of those imported into the port of London, as extracted from the London commercial list. The value affixed is on guess, and may be far wrong.

35,000	pieces of cambrick, supposed at	£2.....	£70,000
3,000	.....lawn, (32 yards long).....	4.....	12,000
52,000	.....linen, check.....	3.....	156,000
14,000	Cwt. of linen yarn.....	6.....	84,000
9,000	Hundred ells canvas, Hessens		
45,000	Do. German linen		
32,000	Do. Russian linen		
86,000	Do. at 1s. 6d. per ell, or £7 per Hundred,		645,000
			£967,000

If the imports of Hull, Leith, and all other places should be equal to London, it would appear as if two millions sterling were paid for this article to other countries, an amount probably more than the export from Ireland. The greater part of these linens from the continent are shipped for the West Indies, after being warehoused, lying under bond in England; and a duty of 15 per cent, is, by the act of last year charged on exportation. Irish coarse linens are intitled to a bounty of three half-pence per yard, on exportation, which estimated at 12 per cent, and added to the duty of 15 per cent, makes a difference of 27 per cent, in favour of Irish linens.

A plan has been in agitation in this country, to petition the lords of trade to increase the duty on foreign linens to 50 per cent, and to prevent their being bonded and warehoused in Britain. The policy of this measure may be well doubted. If the duty be raised too high, the re-action in raising the prices of our coarse linens is to be dreaded, while greater facility would be also given for smuggling foreign linens from the United States of North America, into the West Indian Islands; and Irish linens thus raised in price, would have to meet a severe competition with the smuggled linens in that market. In the memorial to the lords of trade, on this subject, offered for signature, some expressions against Bonaparte, as *the despot of Europe*, were introduced. They are irrelevant in a memorial entirely relating to a matter of trade, and do great injury by keeping up that irritation against the French, which has already produced so much mischief to these islands. Bonaparte acts with vigour, as an enemy; this is to be expected. Abuse is an unmanly mode of attacking him, and only fosters our malignant passions. To enter on the question, who is pre-eminently the despot of Europe, would exceed our present bounds. One of the rival powers is powerful by land, and the other by sea: both exercise their power to the annoyance of the other; to the mutual injury of their respective countries; to the hurt of neutrals, and in violation of the principles of justice. The hands of our government are not sufficiently clean, to justify us in upbraiding Bonaparte for his system of tyranny.

Brown linens have considerably advanced in price, notwithstanding the dull sales in the white state. The flax turns out very coarse, and in consequence, the average value of linens in every market, is less than in former years. The approaching market in Dublin will probably be extremely dull, principally owing to a want of purchases for America, which in our unsettled relations with that country cannot be expected.

The following statement of the cotton trade in England, has been received from intelligent correspondents in Liverpool; and we trust will be acceptable to our readers, as giving a view of that trade in our sister country.

"Our future prospects are connected with many circumstances so changeable in their nature, and they will be governed so materially by political events, either unforeseen, or the effects of which we cannot fully estimate, that our conclusions will be necessarily involved in much uncertainty. A review, however, of the transactions of the last year, may afford some data, enabling us to ascertain how far the means of consumption may be proportioned to the extent of our supplies. Upon a reference to a statement of imports, it will be found, that the quantity of cotton imported into Liverpool, in 1810, is about 320,000 bags, being about 55,000 more than we received in the preceding year. Our arrivals from the United States in 1809, were 124,000 bags, and, in 1810, about 198,000, which is an increase in our supplies from thence, of 74,000 bags, but, on the other hand, our importations from all other places are 19,000 packages less than in 1809. Our stock, exclusive of what was held in the manufacturing towns, was, on the 1st of January, 1810, about 75,000 bags, and is now supposed to be not far short of 145,000, so that the addition which it has received, is greater than the excess of our import. Upon the supposition that these particulars are as accurate as the nature of the case will admit, it appears that the quantity taken out of this market, weekly, during the last year, may, upon an average, be about 4,500 to 5,000 bags, after making a deduction for the probable increase of the stock, in the possession of the dealers and spinners, above what they held on the 1st of January, 1810. We may further observe, that 568,000 packages have been entered at the various ports in Great Britain, in 1810, which exceeds the receipts of 1809, by 124,000 bags; and if we take the total stock, at the commencement of 1810, with the import of that year, the aggregate will be nearly 700,000 packages. Of this amount, it is calculated, that, during the same period, 300,000 bags have been manufactured, and about 30,000 exported, which leaves a total stock of 370,000 bags and serons, at the beginning of 1811. This quantity, after making a reasonable allowance for the comparative smallness of the Brazil and East India bags, is considered amply sufficient for twelve months' consumption, even if it should proceed in a ratio proportioned to that of 1810. From this statement it would appear that there is a prospect of a further accumulation of cotton in this country, unless our supplies should be diminished, or a more extensive demand be experienced for twist and manufactured goods. It is, however, to be apprehended, that the effects of the late commercial embarrasments, not soon to be surmounted, and the continued want of disposeable funds, (which many still appear, but too sensibly, to experience,) will, with the largeness of our stock, operate unfavourably upon our market. Should those sections of the non-intercourse law, prohibiting the introduction of our manufactures, take effect, and our exclusion from the continent of Europe be rigorously enforced, we shall then be deprived of two great sources of demand, while the supplies of the raw material, continuing free and unrestricted, will accumulate to an extent to which our own consumption, although confessedly great, and annually increasing, cannot be expected to bear an adequate proportion. This view of the subject, although discouraging, seems to be suggested by the existing state of affairs; but we would willingly hope that there is a better prospect before us, if the belligerents, returning to a sense of justice, and to the course which a sound and liberal policy should dictate, withdraw the restrictions so long imposed upon neutral commerce. The continental markets being, in that case, re-opened, the supplies which they would receive from the United States, would tend greatly to diminish the magnitude of our imports, while, it is possible, that the obstacles, now presented, to the admission of British manufactures, might, at the same time, be partially removed."

The orders in council, since the receipt of the president's proclamation, having become a subject of increased interest, a memorial was, in consequence, presented to ministers, describing the urgency of the case, and requesting an early disclosure of their intentions, as the continuance of our export trade to the United States must now depend upon the repeal of the measures in question. No reply has yet been received to this application, nor does it appear that any very sanguine hopes are now entertained, that our government, constituted as it is at present, will speedily abandon that system, which, as they have so long and so strenuously maintained, must

exist, until the grounds of retaliation are unequivocally removed. Our expectations, therefore, of an early and favourable change of measures, chiefly rest upon the prospect of a change of men and system.

In this state of uncertainty, intelligence of an important nature has been received in Paris papers of the 27th ult. From the annual *exposé* of the state of the French nation, it would appear, that the complete and virtual repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees is still *conditional*, and will depend upon the precarious revocation of the orders in council, or upon the *the line of policy* which the American government may pursue. This important document is dated the 10th ult, and addressed to the Emperor, by M. Champagny, who, in adverting to the commercial policy of Great Britain, makes use of the following words, "*Your Majesty will persevere in your decrees, so long as England persists in her Orders in Council. You will oppose to the maritime blockade, the continental blockade; and to the plunder on the seas, the confiscation of English merchandise upon the continent. It is my duty to acquaint you, that there is henceforth no hope of bringing back your enemies to more moderate ideas, but by persevering in this system.*

A letter has also been addressed to the president of the council of prizes, in which it is observed, that, in consequence of the American government having engaged to cause its rights to be respected, all cases pending, relative to the seizure of American vessels, subsequent to the 1st November, shall not be decided upon according to the principles of the Milan and Berlin decrees, but shall remain suspended, being, in the mean time, held under sequestration, till the 2d February next, when, in consequence of the United States having fulfilled their engagement of causing their rights to be respected, such vessels, with their cargoes, shall be restored to the rightful owners.

Exchange on London has through this month continued in Belfast, at 8¼ to 9 per cent; and in Dublin, at 8¼, 9, and 9¼ per cent. Discount on bank notes has latterly risen in Belfast, to 2½ and 2¾ per cent, in exchange for guineas.

NATURALIST'S REPORT.

From December 20, 1810, *to January* 20, 1811.

Unite, illustrious nymphs! your radiant powers,
Call from their long repose the vernal hours.
Wake with soft touch, with rosy hands unbind
The struggling pinions of the western wind:

In phalanx firm the fiend of frost assail;
Break his white towers, and pierce his crystal mail;
To Zembla's moon—bright coasts the tyrant bear,
And chain him howling to the northern bear.

Melt with warm breath the fragrant gums, that bind
The expanding foliage in its scaly rind;
And as in air the laughing leaflets play,
And turn their shining bosoms to the ray;
Nymphs! with sweet smile each opening flower invite
And on its damask eylids pour the light.

DARWIN.

Among the various phœnomena which nature is daily presenting, one which annually occurs, has been little noticed, this is the flowering of plants at particular seasons, and so fixed is the law by which they are bound, that human ingenuity has not yet been able to break this immutable decree; the snow-drop cannot be made to delay its flowering beyond the usual period for snow, without appearing by the shortest delay greatly injured, nor can the spring flowering Crocus's be made to flower in the autumn, or the autumnal flowering ones in the spring, and it is only after many years of propagation, that plants from a country where they have been accustomed to an earlier spring, or those from the southern hemisphere, accommodate themselves to this climate.

Many valuable and beautiful plants might be introduced from the southern extremity of America, and Van Diemen's land; but although the climate is analogous to

our own, our intentions might be frustrated before they could accommodate themselves to a change of six months, in their period of foliation or fructification. It is plain that our country might derive important advantages, if the power of accelerating or retarding the vegetating principle could be discovered; but this like many other objects is probably only attainable by the attention of several observers being directed in the same course: it might be worth trying by those who have the convenience, if the progress of vegetation could be retarded with impunity by placing some roots in an ice-house, or accelerated by putting them in a hot-house, and this alternately; first placing, for instance, snowdrop roots in the hot-house, afterwards in the ice-house, and then in the hot-house again, and trying by this means to flower them two or three times in one year.

Jan. 9, Snow-drops (Galanthus nivalis) and Bell flowered Squills (Scilla Campanulata) appearing above ground.

11 Woodlark (Alauda Arborea) singing.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

From December 20, 1810, *to January* 20, 1811.

As it often happens that while the snow falls and lies inland, the valley of Belfast is entirely free from it; can the wind blowing across the narrow sea between Scotland and Ireland be so much warmed by the passage as not to generate snow until it has passed 15 or 20 miles inland, and given out its maritime temperature? Can we conceive the Belfast lough to assist in diffusing this maritime warmth farther inland, when the wind comes in that direction, for it is often observed that the grounds on each side of this valley have a covering of snow, while the Belfast valley is not covered until long afterwards, or when a greater cold comes to prevail?

The same variable weather which has continued for such a length of time, yet marks this period.

December	21, 23, ...	Wet and stormy, snow lying on the mountains, with, it has been said, much Thunder and Lightning.
	24, ...	Dark dry day.
	25, ...	Showers and squalls.
	26, ...	Dark dry day.
	27, ...	Showers and squalls.
	28, 31, ...	Dark dry weather, somewhat frosty.
January	1, ...	Dark dry day.
	2, ...	Some snow showers.
	3, ...	Fine frosty, with breezes.
	4, 8, ...	Dark with some hail showers.
	9, ...	Mild day, rain at night.
	10, ...	Wet.
	11, ...	Dry day, wet stormy night
	12, ...	Showers in the morning.
	13, ...	Fine frost
	14, ...	Showery frosty morning,
	15, ...	Snow.
	16, 18, ...	Stormy with showers.
	19, ...	Fine, frost.
	20, ...	Wet and stormy.

On the 4th the roads about Lurgan, Dromore, and Comber, had much snow on them, while the ground even the highest hills as far as could be seen from Belfast was entirely free from it.

The Barometer has been during this period mostly above 29; on the 25th of December, it was however as low as 28-5, and on the 28th, it was as high as 30-5.

The almost stationary position of the Thermometer about 35°, has been astonishing while the Newspapers mention a prevalence of severe frost about London; on the 5th of January only it was as low as 31°, while on the 17th it was as high as 50°.

The S. Westerly wind has blown 13; N.W. 3; N.E. 5, and Easterly 6 times.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA,

FOR FEBRUARY, 1811.

On the first, The Moon passes the meridian at 49 min. past 6; the Pleiades being above her, and Aldebaran with the Hyades, to which she is directing her course, to the east of her. The third of the Bull, or nearest of the Hyades, she passes at ten minutes before five, on the following morning. Jupiter is now to the west of her, and the group around the planet and the Moon, consisting of the three first stars of the Ram, Menkar, with the small stars in the head of the Whale, the third of the River directly below her, Orion, Aldebaran, with the Hyades and the Pleiades, will for a long time fix our attention. At six she is fifty-four degrees, thirteen minutes, from the second of the Twins.

On the fifth, The Moon is on the meridian at 3 minutes past ten, having above her the two first stars of the Twins, and below her, the two 1st of the Little Dog. The great Dog is now to the west of the meridian, and with the group of the preceding night, adds lustre to the western hemisphere. At nine, the Moon is thirty-nine degrees, thirty two minutes, from the first of the Lion, and forty degrees, thirty-nine minutes, from Aldebaran.

On the tenth, she is perceived to have travelled through the barren space under the Lion, and she passes the nineteenth of this constellation at thirteen minutes past midnight, directing her course under the second, towards the seventh of the Virgin. Of course, during the night, we note to the east of her, the five stars in triangle of this constellation. At nine, she is fifty-seven degrees, two minutes, from the second of the Twins.

On the fifteenth, We perceive that she is directing her course towards Mars, who is on the other side of the two first stars of the Balance. The groupe formed by the first of the Virgin, the two first of the Balance, Mars, and the stars of the Scorpion, will fix the attention of the traveller.

On the twentieth, The Moon rises between Venus and the two first stars of the Goat, but nearest to the planet.

On the twenty-sixth, The Moon is seen in the evening under the group formed by the three first states of the Ram, the Pleiades, Aldebaran, Jupiter, and Menkar, with the small stars in the head of the Whale.

Mercury is stationary on the 12th; at the beginning of the month he is too near the Sun to be discovered; but may be easily seen toward the latter end of the month. The Moon passes him on the 21st.

Venus is a morning star, and adorns the sky long before the break of day. Her motion is direct through 21°. In the middle of the month, we see her over the stars in the head of the Archer, and on the 19th she passes over the small double star called *D* the star being 59 minutes south of her. The Moon passes her on the 19th.

Mars is on the meridian a few minuets before 6 on the morning of the 1st, and on the 25th, at 8 minutes past 5 in the morning; his motion is direct through 13 degrees. He passes Herschell on the 8th, but at a considerable distance, being 1½ degree from him northward. The Moon passes him on the 16th.

Jupiter is on our meridian at 20 min. past 6 on the evening of the first, and at a quarter past 5 on the 19th. His motion is direct through 2¾ degrees, and he is in the middle of the pleasing group, formed by the three first stars of the Ram, Menkar, Aldebaran, and the Plieades, being near the point where the lines drawn from the 1st of the Ram to Aldebaran, and from the Pleiades to Menkar cross each other. The Moon passes him on the 1st and again on the 28th.

Saturn is on our meridian at 36 min. past 8 on the morning of the first, and at half past 7 the 19th. His motion is direct through 2 and one-twentieth degrees. The Moon passes him on the 18th.

Herschell is on the meridian at 10 min. past 6 on the morning of the first, and at 51 min. past 4, on the 21st. His motion is direct through 11 minutes, being nearly in a line with that drawn from the 1st of the Balance to the 2d of the Scorpion; the Moon passes him on the 15th.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

1st SATELLITE. *Emersions.*				2d SATELLITE.					3d SATELLITE.				
DAYS.	H.	M.	S.	DAYS.	H.	M.	S.		DAYS.	H.	M.	S.	
1	9	23	36	3	17	47	46	E.	6	13	34	55	Im.
3	3	52	35	7	4	42	20	Im.	6	15	51	3	E.
4	22	21	29	7	7	6	7	E.	13	17	36	4	Im.
6	16	50	29	10	18	0	37	Im.	13	19	53	4	E.
8	11	19	24	10	20	24	31	E.	20	21	38	3	Im.
10	5	48	23	14	7	18	47	Im.	20	23	55	57	E.
12	0	17	17	14	9	42	51	E.	28	1	39	29	Im.
13	18	46	17	17	20	36	56	Im.	28	3	58	14	E.
15	13	15	12	17	23	1	9	E.					
17	7	44	13	21	9	55	4	Im.					
19	2	13	7	21	12	19	26	E.					
20	20	42	9	24	23	13	9	Im.					
				25	1	37	40	E.					
				28	12	31	12	Im.					
				28	14	55	50	E.					

Look to the right hand*

DAYS.	H.	M.	S.
* 1st Sat. continued.			
22	15	11	3
24	9	40	4
26	4	8	59
27	22	37	59

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Essay on Envy and Malice by Medicus; and the French verses, *Epitre a Ma Moitie*, cannot be inserted in our work.

ERRATA.

Page 27, *col.* 1, *line* 41, *for* Aughrim, *read* Boyne.
Vol. 5, *Page* 465, *col.* 1, *line* 20, *for* ancilary, *read* ancillary.